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ADMINISTRATIVE FILE

Bracken, Tom

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February 19, 1958

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Y

Mr. Tom Brecken
Callegary, Bracken and Callegary
413 St. Paul Place
Baltimore 2, Maryland

Dear Tom,

Thank you very much for your thoughtfulness in sending me
the union organizing pamphlets. I appreciate your courtesy.

I have accumulated a file of organizing leaflets and pamphlets,
both Teamster and other unions. I should be glad to show them to
you the next time you are in town.

Cordially,

Abraham Weiss,
Economist

AlW:bl

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE
Bradberry, Elsie

400 South Benton Way
Los Angeles 57, Calif.
September 30, 1963

Mr. James Hoffa, President
International Brotherhood
of Teamsters
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoffa:

Attached is a copy of my letter of today to Mr.
William G. White, President of Trucking Employers, Inc.,
and/or Consolidated Freightways.

As the contents of this letter are self-explanatory,
you may or may not be interested in the matter in the
event any complications arise in the future that could be
resolved by your advocating labor-management's conversion
to

Industry Cooperatives for Labor-Management
Relations Only--the common denominator of
Capitalism-Communism.

Best wishes,

Elsie Bradberry
(Miss) Elsie Bradberry

eb

Enclosures

400 South Benton Way
Los Angeles 57, Calif.
September 30, 1963

Mr. William G. White, President
Trucking Employers, Inc.
c/o Consolidated Freightways
175 Linfield Drive
Menlo Park, Calif.

Dear Mr. White:

On September 26, 1963, the Wall Street Journal printed that the object of Trucking Employers, Inc., (TEI), is "to put up a united front to [1964] union demands." However, one trucker doubted that this objective could be realized since "We've never really learned to pull together."

But even though members of TEI have "never really learned to pull together" (because our society in general teaches people to compete against or work for others, but never to work with others or "pull together"), it is conceivable to believe that anyone who really wants to can learn about

Industry Cooperatives for Labor-Management
Relations Only--the common denominator of
Capitalism-Communism."

Industry Cooperatives . . . is a concept/plan on which leaders can base proposals and extended plans to reconstruct their labor-management policies and procedures in accord with the stated and implied provisions and principles inherent to the concept/plan so that all parties to any cooperative organization will be able and eager to work with, not for or against, management.

As an aid to learning "to pull together," I'm enclosing some literature covering the above-stated concept in industrial relations. After you've read it (and considered my offer to share with you all the data I've accumulated in conjunction thereto), I'd like you to contact me so that I may in some way work with you toward taking steps necessary to demonstrate not only interest in your own organization's survival, but in others as well. To this end, I'm taking the liberty of sending copies of this letter to Mr. James Hoffa and to the U. S. Secretary of Labor. Both these men may or may not

Mr. William G. White

Page 2

September 30, 1963

want to also work with/without you along the above-stated lines.

Best wishes,

(Miss) Elsie Bradberry

eb
Enclosures

P. S. Please note that The Essence of the Hour is not for sale, but you may borrow a circulating copy on request. In addition, a ten-year progress report is available with respect to the promotional activities of

Industry Cooperatives for Labor-Management
Relations Only--the common denominator of
Capitalism-Communism.

cc: Mr. James Hoffa
Secretary of Labor Willard Wirtz

*This concept/plan is adaptable to the Articles of the District of Columbia Cooperative Association Act, passed by the 76th Congress of the U. S. A. It is doubly unique, in that it does not exclude unions and/or their members. Instead, it assimilates them in an evolutionary manner, if they so desire; and the plan simultaneously mitigates the growth of either Capitalism or Communism at the expense of the other.



About the Author

... the third daughter of four born in Cleveland, Ohio, to Czechoslovakian immigrants.
... left home for a professional dancing career, which introduced her to the sordid and select aspects of life.
... has had a business college education and applied experience.
... a divorcee, she is a free-lance writer, who is also a 5th year liberal arts student at Los Angeles State College, arriving via De Paul and Seattle Universities and the University of Southern California.
... reads Braille visually for mental stimulation and discipline; and studies piano and voice for relaxation.

Bradberry

Rhyme
Reason
Rhapsody
Respect

44

with...

Virgules
Knemor
Knopot

THE
ESSENCE
OF THE
HOUR

By
Elsie Z. Bradberry

An Ultra-Violet
Vignette \$2.00

The
Essence
of the
Hour...

Fascinates
Foretells
Frees

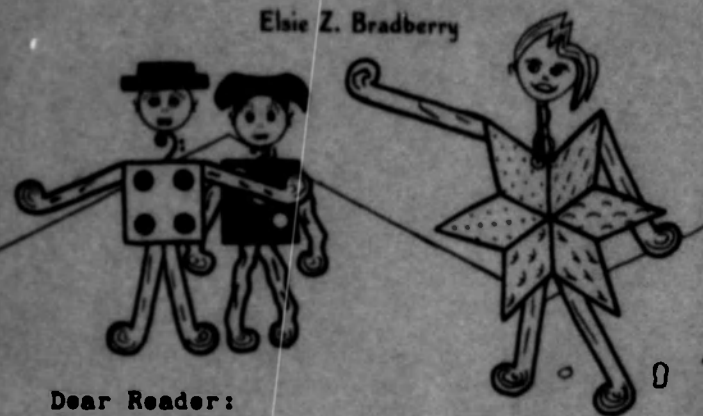
One Act
In Prismic Playtime

P. O. Box 2544
Los Angeles 53, California

The Essence of the Hour

By

Elsie Z. Bradberry



Dear Reader:

Many thanks for your interest in The Essence of the Hour and the Articles of the District of Columbia Cooperative Association Act as it applies to Industry Cooperatives for Labor-Management Relations Only (the common denominator of Capitalism-Communism).

If you wish suggestions on how to adapt your present labor-management system to the above plan - - or, if you want to know procedures for elaborated dramatic presentation, and/or discussion techniques - - you or your legal advisor may write P.O. Box 2544, Los Angeles 53, California.

Cooperatively yours,

Elsie Bradberry

A captivating, symbolic one act drama in which a pair of loaded dice (KNOWOR and KNOWOT) are cornered by VIRTUES, who sportively redeems their rascality to the provocative light of rhyme, reason, respect and respect.

For Your Reading, Acting, Discussing, and Doing Please

[PUBLIC—No. 642—76TH CONGRESS]
[CHAPTER 397—3d Session]
[S. 2013]

AN ACT

To amend the Code of the District of Columbia to provide for the organization and regulation of cooperative associations, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

ARTICLE I—DEFINITIONS

SECTION 1. DEFINITIONS.—In this Act unless the subject matter requires otherwise—

(1) "Association" means a group enterprise legally incorporated under this Act, and shall be deemed to be a nonprofit corporation.

(2) "Member" means not only a member in a non-share association but also a member in a share association.

(3) "Net savings" means the total income of an association minus the costs of operation.

(4) "Savings return" means the amount returned to the patrons in proportion to their patronage or otherwise in accordance with the provisions of section 31 herein.

(5) "Cooperative laws" as applied to any incorporated or unincorporated group referred to in sections 4 (2), 13, 23, 27, 31, and 31 herein means—

(a) that each member has one vote and only one vote, except as may be altered in the articles or bylaws by provision for voting by member organizations;

(b) that the maximum rate at which any return is paid on share or membership capital is limited to not more than 4 per centum per annum;

(c) that the net savings after payment, if any, of said limited return on capital and after making provision for such reserve funds as may be required or specifically permitted by statute, articles, or bylaws, or allocated or distributed to member patrons, or to all patrons, in proportion to their patronage; or retained by the enterprise, for the actual or potential expansion of its business or the reduction of its charges to the patrons, or for other purposes and inconsistent with its nonprofit character.

ARTICLE II—WHO MAY INCORPORATE; PURPOSES AND POWERS OF ASSOCIATIONS

SEC. 2. WHO MAY INCORPORATE.—Any five or more natural persons or two or more associations may incorporate in the District of Columbia under this Act.

SEC. 3. PURPOSES.—An association may be incorporated under this Act to engage in any one or more lawful mode or modes of acquiring,

producing, building, operating, manufacturing, furnishing, exchanging, or distributing any type or types of property, commodities, goods, or services for the primary and mutual benefit of the patrons of the association (or their patrons, if any) as ultimate consumers.

Sec. 4. Powers.—An association shall have the capacity to act ~~possessed~~ by natural persons and the authority to do anything required or permitted by this Act and also—

- (1) To continue as a corporation for the time specified in its articles;
- (2) To have a corporate seal and to alter the same at pleasure;
- (3) To sue and be sued in its corporate name;
- (4) To make bylaws for the government and regulation of its affairs;
- (5) To acquire, own, hold, sell, lease, pledge, mortgage, or otherwise dispose of any property incident to its purposes and activities;
- (6) To own and hold membership in and share capital of other associations and any other corporations, and any type of bonds or other securities; and while the owner thereof to exercise all the rights of ownership;
- (7) To borrow money, contract debts, and make contracts, including agreements of mutual aid or federation with other associations, other groups organized on a cooperative basis, and other nonprofit groups;
- (8) To conduct its affairs within or without the District of Columbia;
- (9) To exercise in addition any power granted to ordinary business corporations save those powers inconsistent with this Act;
- (10) To exercise all powers not inconsistent with this Act which may be necessary, convenient, or expedient for the accomplishment of its purposes, and, to that end, the foregoing enumeration of powers shall not be deemed exclusive.

ARTICLE III—ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

Sec. 5. Articles of incorporation: contents.—Articles of incorporation shall be signed by each of the incorporators and acknowledged by or for each of them if natural persons, and by the president and secretary, if associations, before an officer authorized to take acknowledgments.

Within the limitations of this Act the articles shall contain—

- (1) A statement as to the purpose or purposes for which the association is formed;
- (2) The name of the association which shall include the word "cooperative";
- (3) The term of existence of the association which may be perpetual;
- (4) The location and address of the principal office of the association;
- (5) The names and addresses of the incorporators of the association;
- (6) The names and addresses of the directors who shall manage the affairs of the association for the first year, unless sooner changed by the members;

(7) A statement of whether the association is organized with or without shares, and the number of shares or memberships subscribed for:

(8) If organized with shares, a statement of the amount of authorized capital, the number and types of shares and the par value thereof which may be placed at any figure, and the rights, preferences, and restrictions of each type of share;

(9) The minimum number or value of shares which must be owned in order to qualify for membership; if organized without shares, a statement of whether the property rights of members shall be equal or unequal, and if unequal, the rule by which their rights shall be determined;

(10) The maximum amount or percentage of capital which may be owned or controlled by any member; including a statement of whether or not such member shall be limited to a single share, and whether such single share shall be of various par values;

(11) The method by which any surplus, upon dissolution of the association, shall be distributed, in conformity with the requirements of section 36 herein for division of such surplus.

The articles may also contain any other provisions not inconsistent with law or with this Act, for the conduct of the association's affairs.

Sec. 6. *State; notice; recording; fees; effect of recording.*

The articles shall be returned to the recorder of deeds. If he finds that the articles conform to law, he shall file the same upon the payment of a fee of \$5, and he shall record the same, upon payment of a fee of \$1. Said fees shall be in lieu of any other fees or payments provided in section 352 of the Act entitled "An Act to amend the Code of Law for the District of Columbia," approved March 3, 1901, or in any other section of the Code of Laws of the District of Columbia, to be paid for at the time of said filing; and the last paragraph of section 352 of such Act of March 3, 1901, shall have no application to associations organized under this Act. After such filing and recording, he shall issue a certificate of incorporation, whereupon the corporate existence shall begin.

Such certificate shall be conclusive evidence of the fact that the corporation has been duly incorporated. It shall not preclude the institution of quo warranto proceedings under sections 1538 through 1543, both inclusive, of the Act entitled "An Act to amend the Code of Law for the District of Columbia," approved March 3, 1901. The filing or recording of the articles or of amendments thereto, or of any other papers pursuant to this Act is required for the purpose of affording all persons the opportunity of acquiring knowledge of the contents thereof, but no person or corporation or unincorporated group dealing with the association shall be charged with constructive notice of the contents of any such articles or papers by reason of such filing or recording.

Sec. 7. *Amendment of articles; proposal.*—Any amendments to the articles may be proposed by a two-thirds vote of the board of directors, or by petition of 10 per centum of the association's members. Notice of the meeting to consider such amendment shall be sent by the secretary of the association to each member at his last known address, accompanied by the full text of the proposal and by that part of the articles to be amended. Two-thirds of the

members voting may adopt said amendment and when verified by the president and secretary, it shall be filed and recorded with the recorder of deeds within thirty days of its adoption, and a fee of \$1 shall be paid.

If the amendment is to alter the preferences of outstanding shares of any type, or to authorize the issuance of shares having preferences superior to outstanding shares of any type, the vote of two-thirds of the members owning such outstanding shares affected by the changes shall also be required for the adoption of the amendment; if the amendment is to alter the rule by which members' property rights in a nonshare association are determined, a vote of two-thirds of the entire membership shall be required.

The amount of capital and the number and par value of shares may be diminished or increased by amendment of the Articles, but the capital shall not be diminished below the amount of paid-up capital existing at the time of amendment.

ARTICLE IV—BYLAWS

SEC. 8. ADOPTION, AMENDMENT, OR REPEAL OF BYLAWS.—Bylaws shall be adopted, amended, or repealed by at least a majority vote of the members voting.

SEC. 9. (1) BYLAWS OR BYLAWS.—The bylaws may, within the limitations of this Act provide for—

(1) The method and terms of admission to membership and the disposal of members interests on cessation of membership for any reason;

(2) The time, place, and manner of calling and conducting meetings;

(3) The number or percentage of the members constituting a quorum;

(4) The number, qualifications, powers, duties, term of office, and manner, time, and vote for election of directors and officers; and the division or reorganization, if any, of directors to provide for rotating or overlapping terms;

(5) The compensation, if any, of the directors, and the number of directors necessary to constitute a quorum;

(6) The method of distributing the net savings;

(7) The various administrative provisions of this Act as well as other provisions incident to the purposes and activities of the association.

ARTICLE V—MEETINGS

SEC. 10. REGULAR AND SPECIAL MEETINGS.—Regular meetings of members shall be held as prescribed in the bylaws, but shall be held at least once a year. Special meetings may be demanded by a majority vote of the directors or by written petition of at least one-fourth of the membership, in which case it shall be the duty of the secretary to call such meeting to take place within thirty days after such demand. Regular or special meetings, including meetings by units as hereinafter provided, may be held within or without the District of Columbia as the articles may prescribe.

SEC. 11. NOTICE OF MEETINGS.—The secretary shall give notice of the time and place of meetings by sending a notice thereof to each

in advance of the meeting specified in the bylaws. In case of a special meeting the notice shall specify the purpose for which such meeting is called.

Sec. 12. **Methods of transmission.**—The articles or bylaws may provide for the holding of meetings by units of the membership and may provide for a method of transmitting the votes thereon to the central meeting, or for a method of representation by the election of delegates to the central meeting; or for a combination of both such methods.

Article VI—Voting

Sec. 13. **One member—one vote.**—Each member of an association shall have one and only one vote, except that where an association includes among its members any number of other associations or groups organized on a cooperative basis the voting rights of such member associations or groups may be as prescribed in the articles or bylaws.

No voting agreement or other device to evade the one-member one-vote rule shall be enforceable at law or in equity.

Sec. 14. **No proxy.**—No member shall be permitted to vote by proxy.

Sec. 15. **Voting by mail.**—The articles or bylaws may provide for either or both of the following types of voting by mail:

(1) That the secretary shall send to the members a copy of any proposal scheduled to be on-voiced at a meeting, together with the notice of said meeting, and that the mail votes cast by the members shall be counted together with those cast at the meeting if such mail votes are returned to the association within a specified number of days;

(2) That the secretary shall send to any member absent from a meeting an exact copy of the proposal acted upon at the meeting, and that the mail vote of the member upon such proposal, if returned within a specified number of days, shall be counted together with the votes cast at said meeting.

The articles or bylaws may also determine whether and to what extent mail votes shall be counted in computing a quorum.

Sec. 16. **Application of voting provisions to vote by mail.**—If an association has provided for voting by mail, any provision of this Act referring to votes cast by the members shall be construed to include the votes cast by mail.

Sec. 17. **Application of voting provisions to vote by delegates or otherwise.**—If an association has provided for voting by delegates any provision of this Act referring to votes cast by the members shall apply to votes cast by delegates; but this shall not permit delegates to vote by mail.

Article VII—Officers and Directors

Sec. 18. **Directors.**—An association shall be managed by a board of not less than five directors, who shall be elected for a term fixed in the bylaws not to exceed three years, by and from the members of the association and shall hold office until their successors are elected, or until removed. Vacancies in the board of directors, otherwise than by removal or expiration of term, shall be filled in such manner as the bylaws may provide.

The bylaws may provide for a method of directors among the units into which the association is divided, and for the election of directors by the members of the units in which they are apportioned.

An executive committee of the board of directors may be elected in such manner and with such powers and duties as the articles or bylaws may prescribe.

Meetings of directors and of the executive committee may be held within or without the District of Columbia.

Sec. 19. **Officers.**—The officers of an association shall include a president, one or more vice presidents, a secretary and a treasurer, or a secretary-treasurer. The officers shall be elected annually by the directors unless the bylaws otherwise provide. The president and at least one vice president must be directors, but no other officer need be a director.

Sec. 20. **Removal of directors and officers.**—A director or officer may be removed with or without cause, by a vote of two-thirds of the members voting at a regular or special meeting. The director or officer involved shall have an opportunity to be heard at said meeting. A vacancy caused by any such removal shall be filled by the vote provided in the bylaws for election of directors.

Sec. 21. **Referendum.**—The articles or bylaws may provide that within a specified period of time any action taken by the directors must be referred to the members for approval or disapproval if demanded by petition of at least 10 per centum of all the members or by vote of at least a majority of the directors. *Provided, however,* That the rights of third parties which have vested between the time of such action and such referendum shall not be impaired thereby.

ARTICLE VIII—SHARES AND MEMBERSHIP

Sec. 22. **Limitations upon the return on capital.**—The return upon capital shall not exceed 6 per centum per annum upon the paid up capital and shall be noncumulative.

Total return upon capital distributed for any single period shall not exceed 10 per centum of the net savings for that period.

Sec. 23. **Eligibility and admission to membership.**—Any natural person, association, incorporated, or unincorporated group organized on a cooperative basis, or any nonprofit group, shall be eligible for membership in an association if it has met the qualifications for eligibility, if any, stated in the articles or bylaws and shall be deemed a member upon payment in full for the par value of the minimum amount of share or membership capital stated in the articles as necessary to qualify for membership.

Sec. 24. **Subscribers.**—Any natural person or group eligible for membership and legally obligated to purchase a share or shares of, or membership in, an association shall be deemed a subscriber. The articles or bylaws may determine whether, and the conditions under which, any voting rights or other rights of membership shall be granted to subscribers.

Sec. 25. **Share and membership certificates; issuance and contents.**—No certificate for share or membership capital shall be issued until the par value thereof has been paid for in full. There shall be

printed upon each certificate issued by an association a full or condensed statement of the requirements of sections 13, 14, and 16 herein.

Sec. 20. TRANSFER OF SHARES AND MEMBERSHIP WITHDRAWAL.—If a member desires to withdraw from the association or dispose of any or all of his holdings therein, the directors shall have the power to purchase such holdings by paying him the par value of any or all of the holdings offered. The directors shall then resume or cancel the same. A vote of the majority of the members voting at a regular or special meeting may order the directors to exercise this power to purchase.

If the association fails, within sixty days of the original offer, to purchase all or any part of the holdings offered the member may dispose of the unpurchased interest elsewhere, subject to the approval of the transferee by a majority vote of the directors. Any would-be transferee not approved by the directors may appeal to the members at their first regular or special meeting thereafter, and the action of the meeting shall be final. If such transferee is not approved, the directors shall exercise their power to purchase, if and when such purchase can be made without jeopardizing the solvency of the association.

Sec. 21. ISSUANCE AND RESCUE OF CERTIFICATES; RECALL.—The bylaws may give the directors the power to use the reserve funds to recall, at par value, the nominees of any member in excess of the amount requisite for membership, and may also provide that if any member has failed to patronize the association during a period of time specified in the bylaws, the directors may use the reserve funds to recall all his holdings and thereupon he shall cease to be a member of the association. When so recalled, such certificates of share or membership capital shall be either resumed or canceled.

Sec. 22. RESUME AND RESCUE OF CERTIFICATES; ATTACHMENT.—The holdings of any member of an association, to the extent of the minimum amount necessary for membership, but not to exceed \$500, shall be exempt from attachment, execution, or garnishment for the debts of the member. If any holdings in excess of this amount are subjected to such liability, the directors of the association may either admit the purchaser thereof to membership, or may purchase from him such holdings at par value.

Sec. 23. LIABILITY OF MEMBERS.—Members shall not be jointly or severally liable for any debts of the association, nor shall a subscriber be so liable except to the extent of the unpaid amount on the shares or membership certificate subscribed by him. No subscriber shall be released from such liability by reason of any assignment of his interest in the shares or membership certificate, but shall remain jointly and severally liable with the assignee until the shares or certificate are fully paid up.

Sec. 24. EXPELLED.—A member may be expelled by the vote of a majority of the members voting at a regular or special meeting. The member against whom the charges are to be preferred shall be informed thereof in writing at least ten days in advance of the meeting, and shall have an opportunity to be heard in person or by counsel at such meeting. On decision of the association to expel a member, the board of directors shall purchase the member's holdings at par value, if and when there are sufficient reserve funds.

ARTICLE IX—APPORTIONMENT OF NET SAVINGS

Sec. 31. ALLOCATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF NET SAVINGS—At least once a year the members and/or the directors, as the articles or bylaws may provide, shall apportion the net savings of the association in the following order:

(1) Not less than 10 per centum shall be placed in a reserve fund until such time as the fund shall equal at least 50 per centum of the paid-up capital; and such fund may be used in the general conduct of the business. The amounts apportioned to the reserve fund shall be allocated on the books of the association on a patronage basis, or in lieu thereof, the books and records of the association shall afford a means for doing so, in order that upon dissolution or earlier, if deemed advisable, such reserves may be returned to the patrons who have contributed the same, subject to the limitations of section 36 herein:

(2) A return upon capital, within the limitations of section 32, may be paid upon share capital, or, if the bylaws so provide, upon the membership capital certificates of a nonshare association; but such return upon capital may be paid only out of the surplus of the aggregate of the assets over the aggregate of the liabilities (including in the latter the amount of the capital stock) after deducting from such aggregate of the assets the amount by which such aggregate was increased by unrealized appreciation in value or revaluation of fixed assets.

(3) A portion of the remainder, as determined by the articles or bylaws, shall be allocated to an educational fund to be used in teaching cooperation, and a portion may also be allocated to funds for the general welfare of the members of the association;

(4) The remainder shall be allocated at the same uniform rate to all patrons of the association in proportion to their individual patronages: *Provided, That—*

(a) in the case of a member patron, his proportionate amount of savings returns shall be distributed to him unless he agrees that the association should credit the amount to his account toward the purchase of an additional share or shares, or additional membership capital;

(b) in the case of a subscriber patron, his proportionate amount of savings returns may, as the articles or bylaws provide, be distributed to him, or credited to his account until the amount of capital subscribed for has been fully paid;

(c) in the case of a nonmember patron, his proportionate amount of savings returns shall be set aside in a general fund for such patrons and shall be allocated to individual nonmember patrons only upon request and presentation of evidence of the amount of their patronage. Any savings return so allocated shall be credited to such patron toward payment of the minimum amount of share or membership capital necessary for membership. When a sum equal to this amount has accumulated at any time within a period of time specified in the bylaws, each patron shall be deemed and become a member of the association if he so agrees or requests, and comply with any provisions in the bylaws for admission to membership. The certificates of share or membership to which he is entitled shall then be issued to him.

(d) if within any period of time specified in the articles or bylaws, (1) any subscriber has not accumulated and paid in the amount of capital subscribed for; or (2) any nonmember patron has not accumulated in his individual account the sum necessary for membership; or (3) any nonmember patron has accumulated the sum necessary for membership but neither requests nor agrees to become a member, or fails to comply with the provisions of the bylaws, if any, for admission to membership, then the amounts so accumulated or paid in and any part of the general fund for nonmember patrons which has not been allocated to individual nonmember patrons shall go to the educational fund and thereafter no member or other patron shall have any rights in said paid in capital or accumulated savings returns as such: *Provided further*, That nothing in this section shall prevent an association under this Act which is engaged in rendering services from disposing of the net savings from the rendering of such services in such manner as to lower the fees charged for services or otherwise to further the common benefit of the members: *And provided further*, That nothing in this section shall prevent an association from adopting a system whereby the payment of savings returns which would otherwise be distributed, shall be deferred for a fixed period of months or years; nor from adopting a system, whereby the savings returns distributed shall be partly in cash, partly in shares, such shares to be retired at a fixed future date, in the order of their serial number or date of issue.

ARTICLE X—BONUSES: BONUS-MAKING: REWARDS

Sec. 22. BONUSES.—Every individual acting as officer or employee of an association and handling funds or securities amounting to \$1,000 or more, in any one year, shall be covered by an adequate bond as determined by the board of directors, and at the expense of the association; and the bylaws may also provide for the bonding of other employees or officers.

Sec. 23. BOOKS; AUDITING.—To record its business operation, every association shall keep a set of books, which shall be audited at the end of each fiscal year by an experienced bookkeeper or accountant, who shall not be an officer or director. Where the annual business amounts to less than \$10,000, the audit may be performed by an auditing committee of three, who shall not be directors, officers, or employees. A written report of the audit, including a statement of the amount of business transacted with members, and the amount transacted with nonmembers, the balance sheet, and the income and expenses, shall be submitted to the annual meeting of the association.

Sec. 24. ANNUAL REPORT.—Every association shall annually, within sixty days of the close of its operations for that year, make a report of its condition, sworn to by the president and secretary, which report shall be filed with the records of deeds. The report shall contain:

- (a) The name and principal address of the association.
- (b) The names, additions, occupations, and date of expiration of the term, of the officers and directors, and their compensation, if any.
- (c) The amount and nature of its authorized, authorized, and paid-in capital, the number of its shareholders, and the number

admitted and withdrawn during the year, the par value of its shares and the rate at which any return upon capital has been paid. For non-share associations the annual report shall state the total number of members, the number admitted or withdrawn during the year, and the amount of membership fees received.

(d) The receipts, expenditures, assets, and liabilities of the association.

A copy of this report shall be kept on file at the principal office of the association.

Any person who shall subscribe or make oath to such report containing a materially false statement, known to such person to be false, shall upon conviction of such offense be punished by a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$500, or by imprisonment of not less than thirty days nor more than one year, or both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 35. NOTICE OF DELINQUENT REPORTS; REMEDY.—If an association fails to make such report within the required period of sixty days, the recorder of deeds shall within sixty days from the expiration of said period send such association a registered letter directed to its principal office, stating the delinquency and its consequences. If the association fails to file the report within sixty days from the mailing of such notice, any member of the association or the United States attorney for the District of Columbia may by petition for mandamus against the association and its proper officers, compel such filing to be made, and in such case the court shall require the association or the officers at fault to pay all the expenses of the proceeding including counsel fees.

ARTICLE XI—DISSOLUTION

SEC. 36. DISSOLUTION.—An association may, at any regular or special meeting lawfully called, be directed to dissolve by a vote of two-thirds of the entire membership. By a vote of a majority of the members voting three of their number shall be constituted as trustees, who shall, on behalf of the association and within a time fixed in their organization or within any extension thereof, liquidate its assets, and shall distribute them in the manner set forth in this section. A suit for involuntary dissolution of an association or partnership under this Act may be instituted for the cause and prosecuted in the manner set forth in sections 786 through 791, both inclusive, and sections 794 through 797, both inclusive, of the Act entitled "An Act to enact a Code of Law for the District of Columbia", approved March 3, 1901: *Provided*, That any distribution of assets shall be in the manner set forth in this section. In case of any dissolution of an association, its assets shall be distributed in the following manner and order: (1) By paying its debts and expenses; (2) by returning to the members the par value of their shares or of their membership certificates, returning to the subscribers the amounts paid on their subscriptions, and returning to the patrons the amounts of savings returns credited to their accounts toward the purchase of shares or membership certificates; and (3) by distributing any surplus in either or both of the following ways as the articles may provide:

(a) Among those patrons who have been members or subscribers at any time during the past six years, on the basis of their patronage during that period;

(b) As a gift to any consumers' cooperative association or other nonprofit enterprise which may be designated in the Articles.

ARTICLE XII—PENALTIES

Sec. 27. Use of name "cooperative"; penalty.—(1) associations organized under this Act, (2) groups organized on a cooperative basis under any other law of the District of Columbia, and (3) for-profit corporations operating on a cooperative basis and authorized to do business in the District of Columbia under this or any other law of the District of Columbia shall be entitled to use the term "cooperative", or any abbreviation or derivation thereof, as part of their business name, or to represent themselves, in their advertising or otherwise, as conducting business on a cooperative basis.

Any person, firm, or corporation violating the above provision shall, upon conviction of such offense be punished by a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$500, with an additional fine of not more than \$200 for each month during which a violation occurs after the first month, or by imprisonment for not less than thirty days nor more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment. The district attorney of the United States for the District of Columbia, or any individual, or association, or group organized on a cooperative basis, may sue to enforce an alleged violation of this section.

Should a court of competent jurisdiction decide that any person, firm, or corporation using the name "cooperative" prior to this Act, and not organized on a cooperative basis, is entitled to continue in such use, any such business shall always place immediately after its name the words "does not comply with the cooperative association law of the District of Columbia" in the same kind of type, and in letters not less than two-thirds as large, as those used in the term "cooperative".

Sec. 28. Prohibition against: Limitations; penalty.—An association shall not, directly or indirectly, use any of its funds, nor issue shares nor incur any indebtedness, for the payment of any compensation for the organization of the association except necessary legal fees; nor for the payment of any association expenses in excess of 5 per centum of the amount paid in for the shares or membership certificates involved in the transaction. Any association's officer, director, or agent who gives, or any person, firm, corporation or association which receives such prohibited commission in violation of this section shall, upon conviction of such offense, be punished by a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$500, or by imprisonment for not less than thirty days nor more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 29. Falsifying false reports; penalty.—Any person, firm, corporation, or association which maliciously and knowingly spreads false reports about the management or finances of any association shall, upon conviction of such offense, be punished by a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$500, or by imprisonment for not less than thirty days nor more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

ARTICLE XIII—RELATION TO OTHER LAWS

SEC. 40. **EXISTING COOPERATIVE UNITS.**—Any group incorporated under another law of the District of Columbia and operating on a cooperative basis or any unincorporated group operating on such a basis in the District of Columbia may elect by a vote of two-thirds of the members voting to secure the benefits of and be bound by this Act, and shall thereupon amend such of its articles and bylaws as are not in conformity with this Act. A certified copy of the amended articles shall be filed and recorded with the recorder of deeds and a fee of \$5 shall be paid.

SEC. 41. **FOREIGN CORPORATIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS.**—A foreign corporation or association operating on a cooperative basis and complying with the applicable laws of the State wherein it is organized shall be entitled to do business in the District of Columbia as a foreign cooperative corporation or association.

SEC. 42. **EQUALITY ENCLARED; NOT IN RESTRAINT OF TRADE.**—No association, or method or act thereof which complies with this Act, shall be deemed a conspiracy or combination in restraint of trade or an illegal monopoly, or an attempt to lessen competition or fix prices arbitrarily.

SEC. 43. **LAWS NOT APPLICABLE.**—No law of the District of Columbia conflicting or inconsistent with any part of this Act shall, to the extent of the conflict or inconsistency, be construed as applicable to associations formed hereunder; nor shall any law of the District of Columbia inappropriate to the purposes of such associations be so construed; nor shall any of the provisions of sections 374 through 395, both inclusive, of the Act entitled "An Act to establish a Code of Law for the District of Columbia", approved March 3, 1901, be construed as applicable to associations formed hereunder, except as expressly stated in this Act.

SEC. 44. **TAXATION.**—Associations formed hereunder, and foreign corporations and associations admitted under section 41 to do business in the District of Columbia and entitled to the benefits of section 37, shall pay an annual license fee of \$10.

SEC. 45. **SEPARABILITY; CONSTITUTIONALITY.**—If any provision of this Act or the application thereof to any person or circumstance shall be held unconstitutional or otherwise invalid for any reason, the validity of the remainder of this Act and the application of such provisions to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

SEC. 46. **The Congress reserves the right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act, or any charter or certificate of incorporation made thereunder.**

SEC. 47. **SHORT TITLE.**—This Act may be cited as the "District of Columbia Cooperative Association Act".

Approved June 19, 1940.

Explication
of
THE ESSENCE OF THE HOUR
by
Elsie Z. Bradberry

This is a character sketch
presenting the attitudes of
three basic types of people in
a society termed EVERYWHERE.
The attitudes are evidenced
with respect to a social inno-
vation known as:

Industry Cooperatives
for Labor-Management
Relations Only---the
common denominator of
Capitalism-Communism.*

Each of the three charac-
ters assuming an attitude is
an abstraction, which means
each "comprises the essential
qualities of a larger thing or
several things."

The first character is KNOMOR, representing the people who allegedly know most everything. They control one way or the other production and distribution of all human and other commodities, plus the direction and indirection of society. They are known as Capitalist leaders in the U.S.A. or possibly Communist dictators in other countries. And, they give all orders in the name: authority.

The second character is KNONOT, representing the people who choose, for conscious or unconscious reasons, to remain unknowing about everything they think may not meet with the favor of their feared

leader(s). So, they make no moves to express themselves on any issue, except where they can safely "parrot" an opinion or stand taken by their leader(s). They choose to play it safe that they may minimize or eliminate entirely independent risk, implied in every social change or advocacy thereof.

VIRTUES, the third character, is the conscience of EVERYWHERE, as well as the conscience of every human. VIRTUES does not make a judgment as to whether or not KNOMOR or KNONOT is more correct in his attitude. But VIRTUES does seek to make KNOMOR and KNONOT understand that

EVERYWHERE cannot advance socially if both refuse to accept a middle ground in their respective quests for supremacy. And VIRTUES does seek to make them understand that unless and until a middle ground is upheld by them both are headed for disaster.

Unwilling to face this reality, KNOMOR and KNONOT permit VIRTUES' departure, which symbolizes their losing right reason, without which neither can survive except on a sub-human, technologically oriented level. In this state and on this level, KNOMOR and KNONOT realize they have deliberately avoided knowing in any way the merits or demerits

of the above-mentioned social innovation. Rather, they have devoted their energies to considerations immediately understood in terms of monopolistic profits and powers, while shunting the consideration of any social concept implying any redistribution of profits and/or powers.

Though KNOMOR and KNONOT have all but forsaken the attributes comprising VIRTUES---Charity, Purity, Patience, Courage, Contemplation, Knowledge---they sense when they hear the ebbing tones of Tschaikowsky's 6th Patheticue symphony that these attributes soon will be lost forever.

To forestall this imminent

loss, they recall VIRTUES to
ameliorate their plight and
help them strive for human
perfection, not animal su-
premacy. Though VIRTUES re-
turns, she will not stay un-
less they agree to strive
individually and collectively
for a more equitable socio-
economic EVERYWHERE---this to
be effected through the con-
version by key industries of
their present labor-manage-
ment methods of operation to
the foregoing plan for peace.

Seeing the light, KNOMOR
and KNONOT proceed in rhyme,
reason, rhapsody, and respect
to accept and toast this evo-
lutionary concept, that a so-
ciety of the people, for the

people, and by the people may not perish.

Finally, to substantiate their claim to right reason, KNOMOR and KNONOT pursue VIRTUES in front of the bar of justice. Here, each is a vital component of the golden phoenix rising spiritually from the ashes of a pathetic EVERYWHERE to wing its way in a more humane order.

With the old conceding to the new, KNOMOR and KNONOT are successfully redeemed by their own conscience; and at last the convivial, symphonic splendor of George Gershwin's Rhapsody in Blue is enabled to resound the principles of all free societies.

*This concept/plan is adaptable to the Articles of the District of Columbia Cooperative Association Act passed by the 76th Congress of the U.S.A.

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE

Bradberry, Edg
x *Bekins Van Lines Co*

3875 West 6th Street
Los Angeles 5, Calif.
June 20, 1960

Mr. James R. Hoffa, President
I. B. T.
25 Louisiana Avenue, N. W.
Washington 1, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoffa:

RE: A proposed Insurance
Cooperative for Bekins
Van Lines Co., together
with the I. B. T.

Because I have been unable to effect satisfactory settlement of a claim I filed with Bekin in June 1959, covering a shipment of household goods from Chicago, Illinois, to Seattle, Washington, I am willing to consider my interests satisfied upon knowing expressly that the mysterious disappearance of one chair has been the instrument of a greater good. (Please review the attached file for details).

The greater good, Mr. Hoffa, is a proposed Insurance Cooperative in which Bekins Van Lines Company and your union members would participate jointly in the responsibility for shippers' goods as well as share in the profits resulting from same. A review of the attached file clearly establishes the need for voluntary conversion to an insurance cooperative on the part of Bekin at your request in behalf of the rights and responsibility due your members. And, as a result of such conversion, under Tariff 65B filed with ICC Bekin, as a self-insurer, would no longer have complete license to adjust claims in any manner they deem equitable, leaving no redress for the shipper who otherwise might be able to file a complaint with a state insurance agency.

To substantiate the need for conversion to insurance cooperatives relative to the captioned proposed plan, I mention that in the attempted adjustment of my claim covering complete loss of one chair, Bekin discounted depreciation on same (sending me a check for \$39.11 which I returned to them) while charging me freight, storage, and extra handling costs on a chair I did not receive.

Obviously Bekin takes the position, in such mysterious disappearance matters, that they pay salaries and other costs to your members from the shipping and storage charges paid by the shippers and therefore they should not be held liable to refund pro-rated freight, storage, and extra handling charges to claimants of missing furniture.

Mr. James R. Hoffa

Page 2 June 20, 1960

By virtue of Bekin's position, I know you agree they are tacitly stating that if such a refund policy were to be effected said policy should be the responsibility of the men handling the shipments. This being true, the only way you and/or your members could assume this legal and moral responsibility would be to request Bekin to convert their self-insuring inadequate protective plan to a cooperative wherein all factions involved would share rights and responsibilities.

The new plan, of course, could be organized in accord with the conditions of the District of Columbia Cooperative Association Act; and Article 13, Sec. 42 of this Act states:

Legality Declared; not in restraint of trade. No association, or method or act thereof which complies with this Act shall be deemed a conspiracy or combination in restraint of trade or an illegal monopoly, or an attempt to lessen or fix prices arbitrarily.

That you and Bekin may begin to acquaint yourselves with the proposed adaptation of a general cooperative insurance plan to suit the above-mentioned needs, I am sending copies of this file to the Cooperative League of the USA at 343 South Dearborn, Chicago, Illinois, and 1025 Vermont Avenue, N. W., Washington 5, D. C. Said general plan can be adapted wherein Bekin and the I. B. T. organize to sell insurance protection to the shippers.

In view of the above, and although I usually confine my extra activities to the promotion of Industry Cooperatives for Labor-Management relations only as the common denominator of Capitalism-Communism, if you cannot get sufficient information from the Cooperative League in order to adapt their general insurance cooperative plan, please feel free to write me. Though I am not an attorney but rather a student in the School of Education at U. S. C., I feel qualified to clarify some of the proposed points as respects this cooperative plan.

Further, so we may know whether or not the ICC would continue in their present function under a cooperative insurance plan, I am sending a complete copy of this data to them. And that we may also know whether such conversion would or would not constitute a monopoly or an unfair practice, I am sending the same to the Federal Trade Commission, Washington, D. C. Bekin, of course, will receive a copy of this letter that you may feel free to negotiate with them accordingly.

Mr. James R. Hoffa

Page 3

June 20, 1960

After you have considered the proposed plan and discussed the merits of same with the above-mentioned entities, may I expect your early reply as to the conversion progress so I may close my files and know I have not lost one chair in vain?

Thank you and best regards.

Respectfully yours,

Elsie Bradberry

(Miss) Elsie Z. Bradberry

eeb
enc.

cc: Cooperative League of the USA - Chicago and Washington
Bekins - La Grange, Illinois, and Seattle, Washington

Interstate Commerce Commission
Bureau of Motor Carriers
610 South Canal Street
Chicago 7, Illinois
Their File PC (NJ-139)

Federal Trade Commission
Washington, D. C.

3875 West 6th Street
Los Angeles 5, California
February 2, 1960

Interstate Commerce Commission
Washington,
D. C.

Gentlemen:

RE: Bekin Van Lines
ICC Tariff No. 65B
Shipment: 3-3-59 from
Chicago to Seattle

Since I've been advised by the California Department of Insurance that they have no jurisdiction regarding the captioned matter, it appears that under ICC's Tariff No. 65B settlement can be equitably effected.

On March 9, 1959 Bekin Van Lines picked up my household goods in Chicago, moving them to Seattle, Washington, under the terms of the contract attached dated 3-3-59.

On furniture receipt copy #20828, you will note in particular that #46 upholstered swivel chair originally costing \$59.95 plus tax was not delivered. To cover any possible loss or damage, I purchased \$1000.00 worth of insurance because I reasoned that my furniture had appreciated rather than depreciated from the standpoint of replacement cost. However, on this premise Bekin and I don't seem to agree.

After leaving Seattle in September 1959 with this claim still outstanding, Bekin's Hollywood advised that if my entire shipment had been lost they would have paid me \$1000.00 in full with no depreciation involved; but on my missing part of the shipment, their policy is to deduct depreciation while charging full shipment costs. Logically, then, it follows that what is true of the universal or whole is likewise true of the particular or part, therefore, I cannot accept Bekin's manner of adjustment.

Attached also is Bekin's letter of computation dated January 26, 1960, together with their check for \$39.11. Under Section 5. Claims and Limitations (c)¹ the actual cash value of this missing chair is the present-day replacement value less depreciation and not the original cost of the chair less depreciation as Bekin has stated. A chair such as this would have cost at least 25% more than \$59.95 plus tax to replace in Seattle in 1959. Based on this "actual cash value of the property (replacement value) at time and place of loss, with due allowance for depreciation" this factor of the adjustment figure should be in the area of \$60.00 and not \$39.11.

¹ Tariff 65B

Interstate Commerce Commission Page 2 February 2, 1960

Then, after this computation should come the matter of adjustment on the shipping charges. Since I didn't receive the chair, I believe I can assume the chair never left the Chicago warehouse. As I don't have an actual weight of the chair, we can roughly assume the chair's dimensions to be 2.5' x 2.5' x 2.5' or 15 cubic feet at 7 lbs. per cubic foot, which equals an approximate weight of 100 lbs. (Rule 4. Basis of Weight).

Volume = 2.5' x 2.5' x 2.5' = 15.625 cubic feet

15 cubic feet
x 7 lbs. per cubic foot
105 lbs.

100 lbs. in round figures

Invoice T-1207-21, June 9, 1959, should be revised to read 1490 lbs. less 100 lbs. (estimated weight of the missing chair) which leaves 1390 lbs. at \$18.20 per cwt. Therefore, the following applies:

1390 lbs. at \$18.20 per cwt.	252.98
Shippers Transit \$1000. @.50 per C	5.00
Storage 1390 lbs. @.50 cwt per mo for 3 mos.	20.85
Warehouse Handling 1390 lbs. @.50 cwt	6.95
Extended Valuation \$1000. @.10 per C for 1 mo.	1.00
Should be	286.78
Charged	306.98
Difference	20.20

On 6-10-59 I paid \$306.98 itemized charges, plus \$33.52 in order to receive the balance of my household goods. Since I won't know what premises were used to figure the \$33.52 delivery charges, I regret I cannot compute this matter completely for you.

In view of my incomplete information, I am sending a copy of this letter to Mr. Christensen of Bekin's Seattle, who I am certain will be happy to supply this data.

So that we may settle this claim matter in equitable and friendly manner, please advise the ICC's position at your earliest convenience. Thank you kindly.

Respectfully yours,

(Mrs.) Elsie Z. Bradberry

ab
cc: Mr. Warren Christensen

Bekins Moving & Storage Co.
P. O. Box 1428
Seattle 3, Washington

February 17, 1960

Mrs. Elsie Bradberry
3875 West 6th St.
Los Angeles, California

Dear Mrs. Bradberry:

Thank you for your letter of February 2nd. As you can see from the attached copy of the letter addressed to Mr. Trimborn, we are asking his opinion on the matter and therefore, no further action will be taken at the present time.

You do, however, request an explanation of the redelivery charge of \$33.52 assessed to you at the time your goods were taken out of storage in transit at our warehouse in Seattle. This charge is based on the Tariff at a rate of \$2.25 per cwt for shipments weighing one to two thousand pounds. If your shipment had come to Seattle and delivered directly to a residence, you would not have been charged this charge, nor would you have been charged these storage, warehouse handling, and extended valuation.

We do hope this explanation is adequate. If not, please let us know.

Sincerely,

BEKINS MOVING & STORAGE CO.

Warren Christensen
Manager of Claims

WC:mv
attest.

Ed Trimborn
Bekins - Hillsdale

Warren Christiansen
Bekins - Seattle

February 17, 1960

RE: Claim BW 69-71
W/B CH 5A - Enclosed File

Dear Mr. Trimborn:

As the enclosed file will show, a settlement in the amount of \$39.11 has been made, and a check forwarded to Mrs. Bradberry for full settlement of a missing chair.

Mrs. Bradberry has the feeling that the claim has not been settled according to the rules and regulations set forth in the Tariff that applies, and has reported this matter to the Interstate Commerce Commission, asking that they advise her of their standing. We feel that based on the provisions set forth in the Shipper's Transit Protection, in the Tariff, a fair and equitable settlement has been made. We would appreciate your reviewing the file and advising us your opinion on this matter.

The letter written by Mrs. Bradberry is attached for your review.

Sincerely,

Warren Christiansen

WC:mv
encl.
cc: Mrs. Elsie Bradberry
3875 West 6th Street
Los Angeles, California

Interstate Commerce Commission
Bureau of Motor Carriers -
Chicago Office
610 South Canal Street
Chicago 7, Illinois

March 3, 1960
Refer: FC (MJ-139)

Mrs. Elsie L. Bradberry
3875 West 6th Street
Los Angeles 5, California

Dear Mrs. Bradberry:

RE: Bekins Van Lines Co.
La Grange, Illinois

This refers to your letter dated February 2, 1960 addressed to our office in Washington, D. C. relative to the loss and damage claim and alleged overcharge that exist with the subject carrier.

The carrier by letter dated February 25, 1960 replied to my inquiry as follows:

There are two questions to be resolved. The first, that of the damage claim, and the second, the overcharge claim.

I have discussed the claim for damage with Mr. Triaborn and he states that the settlement check has been sent and we contemplate no further action on the damage claim.

As for the question of the overcharge, we cannot agree with Mrs. Bradberry's method of arriving at an overcharge figure. That is, Mrs. Bradberry has stated that the chair would weigh approximately 100 lbs. as per a computation of 7 lbs. per cubic foot with a 15 cubic feet measurement. In her letter of February 2, she states that since she didn't receive the chair, she could assume the chair never left the Chicago warehouse. She further states that if the chair never left the warehouse, the shipment should be 100 lbs. less than as per our waybill. The weight of the shipment was 1,490 lbs., moving at a rate of \$18.20 per cwt. Following Mrs. Bradberry's logic, if the chair was not shipped then the weight of shipment should have been 1,390 lbs. We cannot agree with this as the goods were weighed on the van with a weight of 1,490 lbs. If the chair was not included, this weight would still be the actual weight. Making the assumption that the chair was not included, the shipment weighed 1,490 lbs. If the chair was included, then, the shipment would weigh 100 lbs. more, or 1,590 lbs. This would reflect a higher linehaul charge.

In summary, then, we contemplate no further action on the damage claim, and we feel that Mrs. Bradberry's claim for overcharge is not logically computed.

Mrs. Elsie E. Bradberry

Page 2

March 3, 1960

The Interstate Commerce Commission is not authorized by the Interstate Commerce Act to direct the settlement of claims for loss or damage to property transported nor is the Commission given the power to compel motor carriers to refund overcharges. If you are unable to obtain an agreeable adjustment of your claim from the carrier, it is my informal opinion your recourse is to the courts.

Attached are the documents including the carrier's check #21595 in the amount of \$39.11 that you submitted with your complaint.

Very truly yours,

Andrew J. Montgomery
District Supervisor

Att.

3875 West 6th Street
Los Angeles 5, Calif.
March 11, 1960

Mr. Andrew J. Montgomery
District Supervisor
Interstate Commerce Commission
610 South Canal Street
Chicago 7, Illinois

Dear Sir:

RE: Your letter 3/3/60
FC (WJ-139)
Bekins Van Lines Co.
La Grange, Illinois

Relative to the captioned matter, I wish to apologize for my ignorance in thinking that the ICC has jurisdiction over the interpretation of tariffs and/or other advertising mediums used in conjunction with interstate shipments.

That I may not be considered as tacitly accepting settlement of the captioned claim, I am returning Bekins' check #21595 for \$39.11 dated 11/16/59 together with a copy of this letter, which will indicate my continuing position in this regard.

Thank you for your assistance, nevertheless.

Respectfully yours,

(Mrs.) Elaine E. Bradberry

ezb

cc: Warren Christiansen
Bekins - Seattle, Wash.

C O P

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE
Y Bradley, C. L. Jr.
- X
- X

August 15, 1961

Mr. C.L. Bradley Jr.,
Box 150
Grayburg, Texas

Dear Mr. Bradley:

I have your letter of July 18, 1961
with reference to the Deep South Oil Co.

It would be my suggestion that you
have an attorney follow up on this matter
and see what can be done for you.

Sincerely,

H. J. Gibbons
Executive Assistant
to the General President

HJG/ar
K

~~Letter to get~~
~~an ally~~
James R. Hoffa
General Pres.
Washington D.C.

Box 150
Brazhburg, Texas
July 18, 1961

Dear Mr. Hoffa,

I don't know if you can
help me or not if you can't
maybe you can give me Pres. Kennedy's
address.

My problem is I worked as a
roughneck for Deep South Oil Co.
Owned by J. Edward Jones at 342
Madison Ave. New York N.Y. The
work was near Saw Lake, Texas
I earned a total of \$484.40 from
November 16, 1960 thru December 8, 1960.
Till this date I have not received
any of my wages earned. I have
been in contact with my Area
Labor Board at Beaumont, Texas.
Filled out a form for Mr. R. B.
Hetting State Comm. of Labor of

Texas, corresponded with the
U. S. Comm. of Labor Dallas, Texas.
All of this was to no avail
I would like to know if
the minimum wage law is
as effective as the Taylor-Hartley
law. Anything you can do or
advise you can give will be
appreciated.

Sincerely Yours
Mrs. C. L. Bradley Jr.
Box 150
Grayburg, Texas

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ADMINISTRATIVE FILE

Bradley, Philip J.

10070

!

Mr. James Hoffa.

Dear Jimmy

This is the second time I saw this letter written in thanks to you, in 2 different papers from this area.

I am ~~not~~ ^{not} interested with these people in any way, but also would like to thank you for being this kind of man.

I saw your debate quite a while ago with the Pres. of U.S. Chamber of Commerce, and several other speeches you made on T.V. I always meant to write but as you can see I am a heluva writer. We need more " " " "

We need more "men" like you Jimmy, a lot more!!

Philip J. Bradley
417 Sutton Ave

F. Leon

MEMBER.
STEINFITTERS: LOCAL 420 PHILA.

BOOK 695007
NASA

PS. - WE COULD USE THEM IN THE UNITED ASSOC. IN WASH. D.C.

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE
Brady, Mary Ann
Academy of Holy Names

January 25, 1960

Miss Mary Ann Brady
711 Pershing Drive
Silver Spring, Maryland

Dear Miss Brady:

If you would like to visit our offices on Thursday or Friday, January 28th or January 29th in the afternoon, I should be very happy to show you about the building and answer questions you wish to put to me.

If by chance I cannot see you, I shall certainly arrange to have one of my assistants to take my place.

Very truly yours,

James R. Hoffa
General President

JRH/ja

711 Pershing Drive
Silver Spring, Maryland
January 20, 1960

The International Brotherhood of Teamsters
25 Louisiana Avenue N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoffa:

We are members of the senior class of the Academy of the Holy Names in Silver Spring, Maryland. In connection with our debate topic concerning labor unions, we would appreciate an opportunity to visit your new International Building in Washington, D.C. Would it be possible for a group of about fifteen students to do this after school or on a Saturday?

We have several questions which we would like to ask you or one of your assistants.

Thank You,
Mary Ann Brady
Mary Ann Brady

4DX

WESTERN UNION
SENDING BLANK

CALL LETTERS MDV CHARGE International Brotherhood of Teamsters - May 16, 1960

Mr. Tom Brady
New Jersey Labor Press
68 Hudson Street
Hoboken, New Jersey

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE
Brady, Tom
X New Jersey Labor Press

We are in receipt of your wire of May 13th and while we appreciate the support of your paper, we are in no position to take the requested space in your special anniversary addition.

H. J. Gibbons,
Executive Assistant to the
General President

Send the above message subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

PLEASE TYPE OR WRITE PLAINLY WITHIN BORDER—DO NOT FOLD

1287—(K 4-55)

Pollex - **WESTERN UNION** - *Pollex*

P. RADOG N. PO. YOUR HOBOKEN NJER 12
JAMES HOFFA
MAY 13 1960

INTL. BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS 25 LOUISIANA AVE WASHDC
DEAR FRIEND JIM, N. J. LABOR PRESS WILL CELEBRATE THIRSD ANNIERSARY
WITH SPECIAL CONGRATULATORY ADDITION IN JUNE SINCE OUR INCEPTION
WE HAVE FAITHFULLY PUBLISHED AND EXPLOITED YOUR ACTIVITIES
MAY WE HAVE YOUR PERSONAL GOOD WISHES AND MESSAGE TO LABOR
IN NEW JERSEY BY TAKING A PAGE EDITORIAL SPACE FOR \$250.00
IN THE SPECIAL ANNIVERSARY ADDITION TO
THE LABOR PRESS
TOM BRADY
MAY 13 1960
FAX

RECEIVED
MAY 13 1960
LABOR PRESS
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ADMINISTRATIVE FILE
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS
CHAUFFEURS WAREHOUSEMEN & HELPERS
OF AMERICA

6
PS
let me
hear from
you
my notes
to you

OFFICE OF
JAMES R. HOFFA
GENERAL PRESIDENT
28 LOUISIANA AVE., N.Y.C.

WASHINGTON 1, D.C.



February 10, 1960

PS
MY TRIP
WORTH A MILLION
DOLLARS
TO ME
BUT A SMALL
ONE
YOU ARE OUT

Mr. Tom Brady
New Jersey Labor Press
68 Hudson St.
Hoboken, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Brady:

We are in receipt of two telegrams from you, one which requests that we wire \$150.00 for your expenses to Washington.

While I will be very happy to have you visit with us here in Washington, we have no means to finance your trip to this City. Please direct your future communications to the undersigned who will be happy to talk with you on your arrival.

Very truly yours,

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you surprise
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H. S. Gibbons
Executive Assistant to the
General President

Published in the Interest of Labor and Management and Industry in New Jersey

New Jersey Labor Press

A NON-PARTISAN INDEPENDENT LABOR NEWSPAPER SERVING THE 21 COUNTIES IN N. J.
REPRESENTING BOTH LABOR AND MANAGEMENT AND INDUSTRY IN PUBLIC RELATIONS

Only Statewide Labor Newspaper Of, By and For Views of Labor & Management

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Steel's Billion Dollar Contract - - - An Editorial

The new steel contract erases a doubt which hedged many forecasts for the country's 1968 economy. It insures that steelworkers will have pay checks. They won't have to go out on strike again. And it takes the pressure off congress, which has cantaked its time on consideration of new legislation controlling strikes in basic industries.

For all these reasons, the nation can breathe a sigh of relief; but some implications of the contract will serve to keep joy within bounds.

Roger Blough, board chairman of United States Steel Corp., says the agreement will cost the industry a billion dollars over the life of the contract. This is a long way from the proposal made by management to the union when negotiations opened last April — a one-year freeze on wages and benefits.

The steel union, at the same time, was speaking of a "billion-dollar package," but this was regarded as mere sky-reaching, based on the theory that the higher the demand the better the compromise.

So there is little wonder the union president, David J. McDonald, could take to his wage

policy committee a "message of peace, prosperity and lasting happiness; their union is safe, sound and secure."

While the agreement was called "voluntary," all hands agree it was given a big push by the government in the person of Vice President Nixon and Labor Secretary Mitchell. For this job of peacemaking, these two men deserve great credit.

Steel Magazine, a leading journal of the industry, estimates the cost of the new contract at \$16 a ton, compared to an industry average profit of \$9.65 a ton. This would seem to indicate a price increase is inevitable. Secretary Mitchell, however, says he sees no need for a price increase "immediately" and Mr. Blough says his company will "continue the general level of its prices for the immediate future."

There seems only one way to avoid higher prices and that is by more efficient use of labor. Mr. McDonald says the industry sorely needs plant modernization — which would require large new capital investments. Mr. Blough emphasizes increased per-man productivity to be accomplished, at least in part, by amendment of outmoded work rules.

Having written this contract, union and management, it seems to us, assume joint responsibility for making one or the other, or both, of these methods work. The contract includes a provision, not yet very clear, for study of the work rules.

A steel price rise, generating new inflation, would neutralize the value of this pay increase to the steelworkers themselves and cut the pay of all other workers. It also would adversely affect the volume of steel sales which already are menaced by foreign steel, more cheaply made, and by competition from aluminum, wood, plastics, concrete and other products. Lost business means lost jobs increasing the threat of unemployment in the steel towns.

Mr. Blough says the settlement is "less inflationary" than other postwar contracts. It needs to be a great deal less, since earlier contracts have been a major force in raising general costs.

If the companies and the union work together to increase efficiency and hold down prices, this is a good day's work for all concerned. Otherwise, in terms of mutual self-interest, they have made a bad deal.

A MESSAGE TO THE AMERICAN WORKER

Living and working under the Kennedy Strike-breaking Bill just passed by Congress, you will find out what has really happened to you.

Your fellow citizens have been victimized by the propaganda mills of big business, aided by their willing accomplices, the nation's publishers.

These propaganda mills have shouted "labor corruption" so loud and long that few have bothered to question how false and how distorted the truth.

While this bill was supposed to be aimed at so-called "corruption," in fact corruption was not and has never been the issue.

This bill is aimed at the jugular vein of the American labor movement: the right of workers to aid each other in their fight for economic justice.

Many of your fellow workers have been sold out by those so-called "labor leaders" who joined the witch-hunt in a desperate effort to preserve or win a "good name" at the expense of the worker.

The collapse of the AFL-CIO in the face of this menacing legislation resulted from uncertainty and panic of certain individuals who made their deal long ago and felt betrayed by the turn of events.

These individuals played the game of the labor-haters out of fear and confusion, and cooperating in the strategy of "divide and conquer," they helped bring havoc to the house of labor.

You have been dishonored by those whom you elected to Congress in 1958, when you defeated those candidates with anti-labor platforms, and sent the so-called "right-to-work" laws down to resounding defeat.

All but 52 congressmen turned upon you because they believed that your vote was not as important as the support of big business and its lackey press.

Now the labor-haters, led for the past three years by Mc-Clellan of Arkansas and the two rich Kennedy boys, believe that they have devised a law which will turn one worker against the next, and force one union to break the strike of another.

It is yet too early to say how far the ramifications of this bill will go. Much will be left to the courts to decide.

But it is certain that the labor-haters hope, by outlawing "hot cargo" and secondary boycott, to destroy the historic solidarity of the organized worker.

I cannot tell you what will finally happen. I can tell you that the Teamsters will operate within the law. If that requires us to break the strike of another union, then the name of Kennedy must live in the minds of those who toll for the necessities of life.

But this I pledge to the American workers: we in the Teamsters Union shall do all that the ingenuity of man, operating within the law, can devise in order to uphold the highest traditions of the trade union movement.

The American worker will not long tolerate a situation in which he must break the strike of another. If the law is finally adjudged to mean that, then he will rise up in the free and orderly democratic process and change that law.

The American worker will not long abide by a requirement that he may not aid another worker in his fight for what is his due. If the law means this, he will change it, too.

No longer may anyone say that "labor does not belong in politics." Politics has struck down the labor movement severely in this year of 1959, and it must be through political action that we strike back.

You, the American worker, are the target of the most concentrated attack by big business in three decades.

The wealthy and privileged believe they now have the weapons they need to restore the sweatshop days of gaint profits and oppression of workers.

They are out to defeat you by destroying your unions. Political action is one way to preserve your way of life against those who would take it away.

Unswerving loyalty to the high traditions of the trade union movement, insofar as the law permits, is the other.

Fraternalty yours,
JAMES R. HOFFA
General President
International Brotherhood
Of Teamsters



SEASON'S GREETINGS TO MANAGEMENT AND INDUS

*As each succeeding year becomes richer
we derive more and more pleasure in extending H*
To everyone, we, the undersigned wish a Joyous and bound

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OUR FRIENDS IN LABOR, TRY THROUGHOUT N. J.



er and happier in old relationships
oliday Greetings to our many friends in labor
al Christmas and a healthy, prosperous New Year!



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Ike Sees 4 2 Billion Surplus; Predicts Record '60 Boom

Musto Will Be A Credit As U.C. Leader Thourot In Political Set Back In 1960

Grogan" Must Be Chosen To Run For Governor," Has Kenny Support In State

UNION CITY'S MAYOR

Plea Voiced By Murphy

State APT. Secretary Vincent J. Murphy, a former mayor of Newark under the city commission form of government, last night urged every voter in the city to vote to keep the present councilmatic form of government. The election on whether to return to city commission form is Tuesday.

Murphy said the present form of government presents a real opportunity to the mayor to demonstrate the kind of leadership that Newark is entitled to receive.

He said the present form of government "gives the people greater opportunity to evaluate that leadership and to pinpoint the responsibility for its success or failure."

He added the councilmatic form of government by all means should be continued. While I believe

there will develop certain flaws in our present form of government which will become more obvious as time passes, I also believe it of great importance that a permanent citizens' watch-committee, operating the year-round, be appointed by the mayor and Council to ferret out these flaws and suggest the necessary corrective legislation.

In prefacing his statement, Murphy said: "I wish to restate my confidence in Newark's present form of government and add my personal support for its continuance in our city. In 1953 I was more than glad to give moral and financial assistance to help bring about the change from the old commission form of government."

Murphy then reviewed his unsuccessful efforts while serving as mayor and revenue and finance director 12 years, with the assistance of labor, civic groups and the Chamber of Commerce to get the State Legislature to adopt amendments to the Walsh Act. He said he was certain that the changes would have greatly improved the commission form of government by giving the mayor strong supervisory veto powers over the commissioners and their respective departments. He said:

"Many people will recall how all other members of the commission accused me, as mayor, of wanting more power when I proposed the legislative changes. Not one of them supported the proposals which would have modernized the commission form of government by improving the Walsh Act."

However, the commission form of government produced many fine outstanding leaders who served our city faithfully and well. These people should not be condemned because the form of government eventually failed to meet the requirements of our city.

"Experience has taught me to realize that it's the men who are elected to public office that either make or break a particular form of government. Newark is an old city, and like many similar communities it is now on the road back with good redevelopment programs and revitalized interests in its future by business and the people."

WILLIAM MUSTO

At the request of thousands of Union City leaders, Musto will be getting into the race to give Union City a program of good government that has been lacking for many years.

HARRY THOUROT

Harry Thourot, who after many years of serving as mayor and engineer, will be sitting on the side lines watching "Bill Musto take over the leadership. The mayor will still hold the Chief Engineer job.

FIGHTS HOFFA

Special to

WASHINGTON — A three-man court appointed board of most late yesterday asked a court to delay Friday a scheduled election of officers of the Hoboken, N. J. Local 104 of the Teamsters until eligibility questions can be decided.

The action came as the watch dog members protested to Federal District Judge F. Dickinson Letts that Thourot's President James R. Hoffa has improperly

acted that in the five such cases had occurred because the candidates had not worked due to illness and their employers had failed to pay the

In the Hoboken election, the local presidency is being sought by Anthony (Tony) Provenzano, a close friend of Hoffa and erstwhile first vice president. Provenzano also is president of New Jersey Teamsters' Joint

Provenzano is seeking a three-year term, having been appointed to the post almost two years ago to fill the unexpired term of Michael Sheridan, who retired. The \$10,000-a-year post means control of 12,000 teamsters in Hudson, Bergen, Passaic and Morris counties.

First is 24 Years Provenzano's contention for the post was challenged, however, by a ticket led by Robert Connor and Nicholas Ferris, members of the local. It marked the first election fight in the 50-year history of Local 104.

In asking the court for the delay of the Hoboken election, the board alleged eligibility ques-

tions as well as other matters.

It said that it disagreed with local rulings—upheld by Hoffa—that Connor and Nicholas Ferris were ineligible to participate in the election because of aspirations of a checkoff agreement under which their dues were paid. It said the agreement subsequently was reinstated and made retroactive. The resulting late dues payments, the board said, should not constitute a break in the union good standing of Connor and Rawicki.

Other Cases Cited The board said Hoffa also had upheld the Hoboken local in the case of Robert Foley, ruled ineligible for office in the local because of late payment of dues while he was on a checkoff plan and because his dues were not paid promptly in May, June and July of 1958 when he was not on checkoff.

A majority of the board said that two delays in dues payments while Foley was on the checkoff agreement should not bar him from office, and that the late payments in 1958 preceded the union constitution requirement of 24 months of good standing to become eligible for office.

The board alleged eligibility ques-

tioned the court Hoffa's actions. Challenges and Brevia, Tenn., Earl Worth, Tex., and Marshalltown, Iowa, and were eligible for voting or for any union member whose dues are paid by a checkoff are term whereby the union dues are deducted automatically from 5 members' pay.

Had Dues Got It The controversy centered on Hoffa's declaring ineligible candidates in the five local elections on grounds they had failed to pay by checkoff is the delay of the Hoboken election. The members' peti-

Over the week end throughout the 21 counties, there has been talk among high Democratic officials that John Grogan, Hoboken mayor, will have full support for the Governorship.

Labor Press agrees he is the right choice and a loyal Democrat, that should be our next Governor.

Good luck, John! P.S. He will have labor in back of him 100 per cent. Not like last time.

GOODWILL INDUSTRIES ACTIVE IN 1960

Goodwill Industries of New Jersey, under the inspired leadership of executive director Rev. Paul W. Bowles and assisted by a fine board of trustees, made great gains last year but more help is needed. Goodwill gives handicapped persons a chance to help themselves, not charity. It takes the things you no longer want, like used furniture, clothing and other articles and then mends them for resale.

Goodwill recently purchased the former Camford Spring property at 49 Fremont St., Jersey City and after extensive alterations, will make this building main headquarters for the Hudson County area. It was purchased through Lehman

Goodwill is ever expanding, now has stores in Newark and Jersey City in addition to the home plant and store at the Fremont Street site. The Rev. Bowles can use any help you would like to give and special gifts or contributions will go a long way toward the reaching of higher and higher goals. When you share in Goodwill Industries' progress—you share in a great cause.

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WALTER JONES WILL NOT GET SUPPORT FOR GOVERNOR IN BERGEN?

Grogan Will Be New Jersey's Next Governor

**LABOR IN NEW JERSEY'S 21 COUNTIES WILL BEAT
THE REPUBLICANS HAND PICKED CANDIDATE 10 TO 1**

**John Beier Theurer Republican Leader Would Give A Million
To Have Grogan As A Republican Candidate**

**Some 5,000,000 Workers In Nation To Get \$1 Million
In Annual Pay Boost Through Labor Contracts**

Industry Sets \$70 Billion In 1959 Spending

3 BERGEN COUNTY LABOR UNIONS INVEST WELFARE FUNDS

JERSEY CITY GOING BACK INTO PIER BUSINESS

Who Gets the Gravy?—Labor's Share of U.S. Income Now 71%

Who's Getting the Gravy?

The estimate of Practice-Hall, business and tax data publishers, have come up with a revealing story giving the answer.

Wages, salaries and fringe benefits have nearly 57%—\$2.75 for every \$100 of national income. This is the highest ratio in history.

It compares with 55.75 at the end of the war and 50.50 in 1935. Except for a slight dip in 1935, the percentage take in wages, salaries and fringe benefits has been climbing steadily.

Wage rates and fringe benefits, including social insurance, have been rising faster than the national income.

Corporate Share Dropping

In contrast to this, the percentage of national income represented by corporate profits before taxes has been declining. In 1946, corporate profits before taxes was 12.5 per cent. It rose to 16.0 per cent in 1949 and in 1954 dropped to 11.0 per cent. It came back to 10.0 in 1955, but this year it represents only 10.1 per cent—partly due to the business recession.

The more disturbing figure is the shrinkage of non-incorporated business and professional income. From 17.7 per cent, the percentage of this economic group has shrunk to 8.6 per cent.

While this is the lowest ratio for this group since the depression year of the early 1930s, it would be lower for unincorporated businesses if the income of professional people were taken out. Professional income on the whole has been rising, particularly the bite of the lawyer, dentist and the medical specialists.

Farmers as a group also are getting a smaller proportion of the national income. In 1946, their take was 3.4 per cent. Today it is down to 2.7 per cent. This year showed a small improvement from the 2.5 per cent in 1955.

Rental income has held its percentage, being 3.4 per cent today vs. the same percentage in 1946, but the cost of maintaining and improving property has skyrocketed.

Income from interest has more than doubled, being 3.7 per cent against 1.7 per cent 13 years ago.

Interest rates were artificially low in 1946, due to the policies of the Federal Reserve. The present rate is still below the percentage of income in 1929, where it was 7.3 per cent, and in 1955 when interest accounted for 6.3 per cent of the national income.

In summing up, Practice-Hall states:

"The relative increase in the wage earners' take and the relative decline in the share of ownership and management are fully justified because they make for increased consumer purchasing

power and therefore, stronger consumer goods markets.

A Limit to the Squeeze

"At the same time, there is an obvious limit to the squeeze on business beyond which the incentive to moderate and expand will be dangerously reduced.

"For the structure of the U. S. economy is such that full employment can come only when both consumer goods and capital goods are being produced at record levels."

While the study doesn't say as in so many words, the economy is getting out of balance and if this continues, there will be trouble at some future date.

Priced Out of World Markets

A labor monopoly is forcing wages and fringe benefits upward at a faster rate than productivity. This is resulting in a wage price spiral that is already pricing this nation's goods out of the world markets. Added to this inflation is the continued deficit spending by the federal government, as well as the state and local governments.

There already is a flight from the dollar, and this same distrust in the currency has been a major factor in the stock market's boom.

POSTWAR RECORD -- WAGES UP, PROFITS DOWN

	Wages salaries, & fringe	Noncorp. bus. & profess. income	Farm owners' income	Net interest	Rental income of persons	Corporate profits before taxes
1946	65.1%	12.7%	3.4%	1.7%	3.4%	12.5%
1947	65.0	10.8	7.8	1.9	3.3	14.9
1948	66.1	10.8	8.0	1.9	3.3	14.3
1949	64.7	10.3	6.6	2.2	3.3	12.1
1950	63.8	10.3	3.3	2.3	3.7	10.8
1951	64.6	9.4	3.9	3.3	3.4	10.1
1952	66.3	9.1	3.3	3.4	3.3	12.4
1953	66.3	9.0	4.4	3.7	3.6	13.8
1954	68.3	3.3	4.3	3.0	3.6	11.3
1955	67.5	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.3	10.0
1956	68.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.1	10.0
1957	70.0	6.7	3.3	3.3	3.3	11.0
1958	72.7	8.6	2.7	3.7	3.4	10.1

"News And Briefs" At The White House On Labor — Management

By LARRY NEAGNEY
Staff Labor Writer

DRIVE FOR LABOR REFORM— AGAIN

Arizona's GOP Sen. Barry Goldwater is putting heavy pressure on the Administration to ask Congress for a really tough labor bill.

Here's how Goldwater would tighten the law:

Make all union officers accountable for all money spent, and subject to fines for misappropriation of union funds.

Make it possible for 25 to 30 per cent of the union members to call a full membership meeting at any time.

Prohibit hired pickets, require struck employees to do any picketing of a plant.

Let the states handle "no man's land" cases, where Federal-State jurisdiction is not clear.

Goldwater knows he won't get all he asks for, either at the White House or on Capitol Hill.

But he's determined to get some reforms, and he figures the more he asks for at first the more he'll eventually wind up with.

That Labor Bill
A sure bet in the new session of Congress:

Passage of a labor-reform bill very similar to last session's defeated Kennedy-Free bill.

Organized labor is all for it, fearing that failure to pass a mild bill would lead to harsher legislation later on.

Nearly every Democrat is behind it, and so, too, are many Republicans.

The Executive Wing
LABOR DEPARTMENT—Behind closed doors a hot, running fight is under way within the Cabinet over labor policy. The main opponents: Labor Secretary Mitchell and Postmaster General Summerfield. Summerfield strongly urges stringent new labor controls. Mitchell wants to move easily until the Administration can get its labor program through Congress.

Look for a hot fight in the new session of Congress over the composition of the McClellan labor-rackets committee.

Republicans are demanding that the present 4-4 ratio be maintained, as a guarantee that the investigation is nonpartisan.

The Democrats say they should have a majority on this, as on all committees, in line with their big election victory in November. Naturally, organized labor will throw all its weight behind a Democratic majority.

The reason: A Democratic majority would probably block any sweeping labor-law reforms.

The Inside Story
TEAMSTERS HEADQUARTERS—Using a front man, Teamsters boss Jimmy Hoffa, recently made an offer of more than \$1 million for a National Football League team. The club may not be identified, but THE PRESS learns the owner was ready to come to terms until he found out Hoffa was behind the deal.

WHITE HOUSE—Some associates of the President are again worried about his health. They say that the 1958 budget seemed to leave him very tired. Officials who worked with him on the budget say, however, that it was the strain of driving them to make it balance. And they point out, also, that the President has always bounced back rapidly from such fatiguing bouts.

NEW YORK CITY—Former President Truman tells intimates he'll announce very soon now his personal preference for the 1960 Democratic Presidential nomination. He feels his 1958 battle for

A Teamster Team Throughout N. J.



Teamster boss James E. Hoffa, left, chats with Kenneth J. O'Connor, secretary-treasurer of Local 668, before first general membership meeting of the Jersey City Local. Hoffa was guest at a reception given in his honor at Casino-in-the-Park and later attended membership meeting at Ukrainian Center.

THE \$50 MILLION BLACKOUT

After nineteen long, newspaperless days, the 5.7-million readers of New York's nine major dailies—struck since Dec. 9 by the chesty Newspaper and Mail Deliverers Union—got a greedy look at the first thirteen-cent editions as this week began.

New York's four big morning papers called in their staffs as soon as the deliverers' vote had been counted—4 to 1 in favor of returning to work.

The first headlines to greet New Yorkers told them the strike was over. "Hello Again," caroled the tabloid Daily Mirror on the front page of its 16-page, adless edition. The New York Times, putting out a 32-page edition with ads, selected for its offbeat (second most important) story, "De Gaulle Urges Belt Tightening."

The bitter struggle between the determined publishers and the defiant union appeared to be settling when the union representatives agreed last week to vote on an offer that appeared little changed from one they had previously

Gov. Averell Harriman failed because he started it too late. Mr. Truman's choice: Fellow Missourian Sen. Stuart Symington.

IN IKE'S MIND—ROOM
The basic premise behind the vetoed, of a fiscal 1959 budget balance, is \$17 billion.

A boom in the economy as strong as it will carry corporate profits in 1958 to an all-time peak of \$10 billion to \$15 billion. (Profits in 1958 were about \$37 billion.)

Personal income is expected to rise to at least \$285-375 billion from \$255 billion in 1958. And the economy as a whole ignores nation.

(Continued on Page 4)

Truckers And N. J. Motorists To Demand Lower Toll, Labor News To Aid

newspapers

About \$5 million by the 15,000 nonstriking newspaper employees—three-fourths of the city's newspaper payroll—who were "furloughed" without pay.

About \$10 million, by retail stores, which blamed the absence of normal ad channels for the fact that Christmas sales fell 7 per cent below expectations.

IRONY: For the heaviest losers, the publishers, the strike had an ironic twist. The deliverers who had attended their process had been organized into a union in 1901 with the blessing of a publisher—William Randolph Hearst, who found the muscular deliverers helpful in pushing the sale of his New York Journal. The union's second president, Joe Banana Br., had doubled as a high salary Hearst circulation director.

In the old days, the union was proud of its physical toughness. "The old-timers," one deliverer recalled last week, "could put a hickey (a newspaper bundle of 50 to 100 pounds) on their shoulders and never think about it. They felt they were tied to their papers, and they went out to get every sale they could anyway they could." Over the years, however, the union members became more concerned with their own welfare than with their publishers. The New York Herald Tribune, caught by the strike with 1,801,000 copies of its Sunday TV magazine already printed, offered the magazine free to department stores, but quickly junked the plan when the deliverers threatened to throw picket lines around the stores.

REMARKS: When the Newsweek Association of Greater New York, many of whose members are physically handicapped, pleaded for newspapers to resume publishing despite the strike, the deliverers' president Sam Feldman promptly telegraphed the dealers: "Regret hardship. Please remember that deliverers have been... subjected to equally stern hardships. Urge your patience and cooperation. Merry Christmas and Happy New Year."

The deliverers' union ignored pleas from other newspaper unions for a settlement of the strike, but the publishers proved themselves unyielding, too. Before the show-down came last week, a leader of the strikers warned his men: "This is the best we could get. The men are walkin' the streets. This is it... or stay in the streets."

Union members figured their "yes" vote on last Sunday's proposals would bring them, with some benefits included an average additional income of 20 cents a week more than the publishers originally had offered. Estimated over-all cost of the strike: More than \$50 million.

Are Jerseyans getting as good a shake from the Port Authority as they should for their half dollars? Some of those around midnight jams at the New York end of the Holland Tunnel would seem to indicate they are not.

While the homeward-bound Jerseyans inch along multiple feeder lines he sees all but two toll booths darkened for the night and half the road space in the tunnel blocked off all the way across. Since only a small segment of the tunnel is undergoing repair or cleaning at a given moment, why could not traffic be spread over two lanes once it had cleared all the working part of the tunnel? The police cars speed through the closed lane that way, thereby aggravating the stalled civilian as they whisk past.

The P.A. ought to be able to do better for its patrons.

Greetings To All Our Friends and Voters in Hudson County

BOARD OF FREEHOLDERS
MEMBERS

EDWARD P. CAREY
Director
Hudson County Freeholders

JOHN F. LEWIS
Hudson County Freeholder

MICHAEL P. LENNON
Hudson County Freeholder

FRANK E. ROGERS
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Hudson County Freeholder

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Hudson County Freeholder

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Hudson County Freeholder

GEORGE M. BONELLI
Hudson County Freeholder

JACOB J. DUSZYNSKI
Hudson County Freeholder

ANTHONY J. CILENTO
Hudson County Freeholder

Compliments of:

Mayor and Councilmen
City of Harrison

FRANK E. ROGERS - Mayor

John H. Flaherty, Fred F. Nugent
O. John DiSalvo, Michael J. Giordano
Anselmo A. Chitt, Thomas G. Royle
Ed L. Gallagher, William F. Tish
Charles A. Farley - Town Clerk

MAYOR JOHN J. GROGAN

& HOBOKEN CITY COUNCILMEN

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Louis De Pascale, Joseph Bartlett
Stephen E. Mongiello, Loretta Haack
George Nelson, Thomas O'Reilly
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North Bergen

Township Commissioners

Angelo J. Sorabbi, Mayor

Joseph J. Judd, James P. Nelson
Charles J. Weaver, Theodore Doll, Jr.

LOCAL 668 HUDSON CO.

Kenneth J. O'Connor, Sec-Treas.

597 Summit Ave., Jersey City

National Affairs: Just To Make Sure Who Will Win



WALTER RUTHER

On the surface, everything was rosy for organized labor. Labor had just helped bring about the greatest Democratic election victory since 1936. Two out of every three candidates who received financial support from labor had won.

But behind the scenes, organized labor was engaged in a bitter, bare-knuckle brawl. The issue was the ancient one of craft versus industrial unions, which has divided labor before. And beneath this issue was a personal power struggle—that of Walter Ruther (left) to make certain he will one day succeed George Mahoney (right) as president of the AFL-CIO.



GEORGE MAHONEY

Hoffa's Aims For Civic Union Called Absurd

WASHINGTON — An AFL-CIO leader branded as nonsense Senator's Boss James R. Hoffa's scheme to sign up 10 million city-county workers.

Arnold Zander, president of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME), said there were only about 1,000,000 potential members or any union in this field.

And, Zander added, caustically, organizing techniques useful in unionizing truckdrivers and warehousemen don't work with public servants.

He said his union knows from "hard, expensive experience" that it often must get approval from politicians who dispense patronage before it can start organizing state or city workers.

Zander said Census Bureau figures show there are only 8 million employees of federal, state and local governments combined.

After deducting 2 1/2 million federal workers, nearly 1 1/2 million teachers in the jurisdiction of another union, part-time workers and those working in units of 5 or less, the potential is less than 2 million, he explained.

"It's silly to talk about 10 million," he said.

Zander said he felt Hoffa's announcement of Teamsters' organizing efforts might help the 230,000-member AFSCME.

"People may say we ought to find a good union before the Teamsters get here," Zander explained to newsmen.

Hoffa's interests in organizing police and firemen were postulated by the AFL-CIO union head. Zander said firemen are 43 per cent organized now by the International Association of Fire Fighters.

The AFSCME has organized 120 police departments and has 40 all-police units, many covered by collective bargaining agreements, he said.

He doubted that New York or Chicago police commissions would permit an "organizing drive" in the usual sense to be conducted among members of their forces.

Todd Shipyard officials in Hoboken yesterday agreed to terms of a new contract which gained for some 1,000 employees a 30-cent across-the-board increase over a 18-month period, plus improved vacation plan and seniority rights.

Terms of the new contract were ratified at a mass meeting yesterday of some 500 shipyard workers in David R. Fine Stadium building, thus ending 2 months of intensive negotiation between the company and Local 15, Shipbuilder Workers of America of which Hoboken Mayor John J. Grigas is international president.

Henry Opta, vice president of the Todd yards, and John Massey, head of labor management at the plant, met early this week with John M. Reilly, president of Local 15, and Joseph N. Townsley, executive secretary of the union. All were present at yesterday's meeting in the stadium school.

Members serving on the negotiation committee for the shipyard workers included: Reilly, James Milburn, John Schmidt and Robert Kautsky.

Jersey City Boosts Pay Of 3,100 Workers

JERSEY CITY — The City Commission unanimously adopted an ordinance granting 3,100 city employees a \$750 total salary increase over the next three years.

The \$250 annual boost affects all employees now earning less than \$5,000 a year. Additionally, department heads have the option of granting the increase to employees now earning more than \$5,000 annually.

Finance Commissioner James P. Murray Jr. said the employees would receive \$250 this year, another \$250 next year, and a final \$250 in 1961.

The increase did not draw favorable opinion from all employees. Al Santora, chairman of the Jersey City Municipal Workers Council, asked for a \$1,500 boost over a two-year period — \$500 this year and \$500 next year.

SEES REUTHER EMERGING AS POLITICAL COG

WASHINGTON — One sure thing about general election is that big labor's Walter P. Reuther will emerge from it as the most widely known non-office holding politician in the United States.

The reason, however, why Reuther's name and fame so terrify many Republicans and most political conservatives are not generally known to the voters. The basic fact is that Reuther is a brilliant political strategist possessed of large fund with which to implement his stratagems.

Exhibit (A) in support of that fact is Michigan's Democratic Gov. G. Mennen (Booppy) Williams, who in Tuesday for a sixth term, Williams personifies big labor's power in Michigan politics and in that state Reuther personifies big labor.

Exhibit (B) is what happened in the 1956 Democratic national convention one midnight after former President Harry S. Truman had brought proceedings to a dead stop by his maneuver to make Gov. Averell Harriman of New York the party's presidential nominee. Except for those delegations, already openly committed to Harriman or to Adlai E. Stevenson, the Democratic politicians gathered in Chicago took safe shelter where they could find it, awaiting the outcome of Truman's political game.

Uncommitted delegations remained uncommitted. Delegations prudently and safely committed to favorite sons, remained so.

**NEW JERSEY
LABOR PRESS**

Editorial Business
Public Relations
For Labor, Industry
And Management

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Predict '59 Business Will Forge Ahead

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Three industrial leaders and a government official predicted yesterday that the new year will see continued recovery from the recession of 1957.

Generally optimistic forecasts for business in 1958 came from Daniel P. Loomis, president of the Association of American Railroads; Orval R. Cook, president of the Aircraft Industries Association; Edwin C. Barringer, vice president of the Institute of Scrap Iron and Steel, and Federal Maritime Administrator Charles G. Moore.

These four, in separate year-end reports, said forecast to 1958 with little regret and looked toward better days ahead.

WORST YEAR
Loomis said the railroads looked upon 1957 as "one of their worst business years since the depressed 1930s."

Forecasting "a comeback in 1958," he said "a new upsurge" in the year ahead will show gradual improvement, with perhaps substantial improvement in the last half of the year.

PERIOD OF GROWTH
Moore said the American maritime industry is entering a period of growth, progress and economic gain.

Cook's report on the aircraft industry was the most cautious of the four, but he said "it is anticipated that sales for 1958 will continue to be high, running well over \$10 billion."

The convention was in stalemate. The big McGinnis delegation, of which Reuther was a member, was committed to favorite son or uncommitted. McGinnis would have obtained a fast nomination.

Hoffa Pushes One Big Post

Reports Teamsters Ready To Drain Funds In Nat'l Fight

Teamsters' boss James Hoffa said yesterday that he would spend all of the \$6 million dollars in his treasury if necessary to secure a nationwide contract for truck drivers and dockmen when the present pact expires in 1961.

In a speech to new members of the Los Angeles Freight Drivers Local 299, the teamster president also stressed the need for a "major expenditure to replace the 25,000 separate contracts now in existence."

"As long as we stick together we'll get it," he said. "The common carrier group is fearful that the larger and stronger we grow, the more easier it will be to shut them down."

CH—Transport Changes
Hoffa told the members of Southern California's largest teamster local that the nationwide contract was needed to meet challenges offered by the changing transportation picture.

Railroad flatcars are replacing trucks, eliminating road operations, bringing unemployment to our members," he said.

"We need solidarity in the face of laws being passed concerning secondary boycott, laws restricting rights as union members. We need the same wage scale in the Midwest, South, East and here in the West," he said.

Plot Cited By Hoffa

ATLANTIC CITY — James R. Hoffa, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, charged yesterday that AFL-CIO President George Meany, UAW President Walter Reuther and many officials of our government are "part of the conspiracy to destroy this union."

Addressing the opening session of the eastern conference of teamsters held in the Traymore Hotel, Hoffa said the conspiracy is the result of the teamsters' refusal to accept the moderators which have been placed over the union's affairs by federal court order.

He told some 44 delegates and alternates that in the last eight months, the teamsters have had "more problems than in the entire history of the union."

The teamsters' president said the rats and vending machine field would be investigated when the McClellan committee convenes on Nov. 11. He said that in the next five to ten years, the rats and vending machines "could be the biggest part of the business in this union."

Hoffa said that in Indianapolis on Sunday, FBI agents "were out on the street campaigning against us as officers of Teamsters Local 186 and suggesting he should have opposition in a union election for the good of the union."

Hoffa said the FBI office there refused to confirm or deny that its agents were so engaged.

Beats Labor Union

I wish to take dissent from editorial of Dec. 2, about the Gas Workers Local 420 "labor dispute" with Public Service Gas Corp. I was surprised by your biased, one-sided presentation of so-called facts.

As a businessman, interested in the welfare of our community, I urged the mayor's office to offer to mediate the dispute. In the meantime, Public Service agreed to sit down and National Labor Relations Board obtained an injunction requiring the men to return to work. At no time were wages and hours in dispute. The issue was solely working lengthy hours of overtime without what many of the men considered sufficient rest in between. There comes a time when money cannot compensate for danger to life or health.

You talk of a minority depriving the people of an essential. The union at no time tried to prevent gas service to the public, or emergency or normal gas repair service. It could have. The union did not try to spread the dispute to other areas which it certainly could have in order to bring greater pressure on the company.

With the advent of automation and natural gas there has been a change in the labor force in Public Service gas plants with lay-offs. During cold periods, instead of re-hiring laid off men the present force is worked over time. When they were suspended and sent out to support. This is merely good, effective unionism.

You also neglected to mention the reprisal firing by Public Service of the union leader of Local present from Public Service for doing his duty to the men who elected him.

Nicholas Marzopoulos

Hoffa Halts Organizing Of Police

New York Drive Temporarily Dropped

NEW YORK — James R. Hoffa's Teamsters Union Friday night called off its campaign to organize the city's police force in the face of massive resistance from almost every quarter including the police men.

The cancellation of organizing plans was announced by Henry Feinstein, president of Teamsters Local 257, who said scheduled picketing of the police department Jan. 12 also has been called off. Mayor Robert F. Wagner had threatened Feinstein, Manhattan transportation supervisor, with a departmental trial on his \$4,000-a-year city job.

In Detroit, Hoffa confirmed that plans to win New York votes over to the Teamsters have been "temporarily dropped." He said every policeman in the city "has been threatened by the mayor and police officials with being fired if he joined."

"We will continue our policy that the Teamsters will welcome anyone who solicits us and wants to join the union," Hoffa said, denying that the action in New York killed a native-born effort by the Teamsters to organize policemen.

"We have never had any program to organize police departments, period," Hoffa said.

Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell said in Washington that the Union's efforts were a form of "blackmail" that should be banned by federal law. He said President Eisenhower would again recommend that Congress pass legislation to ban picketing at any establishments unless the employees show they want to join a union.

Hoffa Claims Aid By More Unions

ATLANTIC CITY — James R. Hoffa asserted today that the southeast International Brotherhood of Teamsters was getting more cooperation than ever from unions in the merged labor federation.

The controversial teamster chief delegates at the Eastern Conference made the statement to 650 cheering ones of Teamsters at the Traymore Hotel. He got a rising vote of confidence from the spokesmen for 800,000 truck drivers and warehousemen in the Northeastern and Middle Atlantic states.

Hoffa's report took on special significance because of orders issued by the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations that all formal or informal alliances between its affiliates and the scandal-stricken truck union must be severed.

Hoffa also accused the Federal Bureau of Investigation of "meddling" in the internal affairs of Teamster Local 186 in Indianapolis. He told the delegates:

"The great F.B.I. has stepped so low as to be out on the street asking members of Local 186 to vote against their president and urging them to have a full slate of candidates in opposition for the good of the membership."

He added that the local president had called the F.B.I. agent, and after he failed to receive satisfaction, sent lawyers over.

Hoffa said the agent "refused to confirm or deny the charge."

NEEDS PRUNING!



Who Pays For It?

Labor Industry, Management the Workers?

It takes all the U. S. income taxes paid per year by about 19 average private industry employees to pay the annual salary of one average civilian worker employed by the Federal government.

The Federal government employs 2,325,941 civilian workers that number again in two million, three hundred and twenty-three thousands, nine hundred and forty-seven.

To keep these workers occupied, the government owns 700 industrial corporations and 10,000 small businesses of all kinds, in addition to many service organizations. These corporations lose about \$10 billion a year, but instead of going out of business they simply chalk up a deficit and continue to operate on tax money.

Pay for the government's 2.3 million civilian employees last year was \$11 billion—equal to about one-third the total tax bill of all Federal individual income tax payers.

That's a lot of employees, and a lot of government, and an awful lot of taxes. Maybe we should tell our vote-hunting congressmen it is too much of all three.

NEWS and BRIEFS

(Continued from Page 3)

al product) will be within fingertip range of the magic \$600 billion level toward the end of the year.

Biggest comfort to the forecasters: Profits in the fourth quarter of 1958 soared to an estimated \$43.44 billion rate.

"This just pours money into the Treasury," a top White House advisor said. "Our revenue estimates are reasonable — even conservative."

X X X

ART WANTS TO BE OWN BOSS
A difficult decision faces Hoboken Public Safety Director Arthur Marotta.

Marotta, according to a Hoboken source, wants the post of police chief, but is not willing to relinquish the directorship to someone else, who would then be his superior. As an alternative, Marotta reportedly has suggested he hold the less secure directorship without salary if named chief.

Sources close to Mayor John Grogan, however, say the mayor has told Marotta it must be one job or the other. It's a sad case.

X X X

OFF THE TICKET

Collective bargaining gains, for some 6.8 million U. S. workers (85 per cent of those covered by union contracts) averaged 13 cents per hour in 1958, the Labor Department says. Railroad industry earnings for 1958 totaled some \$800 million, a drop of 30 per cent from 1957. . . . Senate investigators, trying to find out if there was a "leak" before the Federal Reserve announced a hike in stock-market margin requirements last October, have given up. Reason: They found the security so lax it's impossible to pin a leak on any single person. . . . U. S. smokers paid away at 430 billion cigarettes in 1958 (a gain of 8 per cent over 1957). The five largest manufacturers will report net earnings of some \$200 million, up 11 per cent over 1957.

GUARDING OUR TREASURE



Keeping The Vigil

Our American form of republic was devised to provide an ingenious system of "checks and balances" in government. The object, of course, was to make sure that too great a concentration of power would not be captured by the legislative bodies, the judiciary, or the executive with its broad police powers.

The system has worked well. But it would not have been successful without the "checks and balances" supplied by a force apart from government—the free and independent newspapers of America.

Because of our alert, free, and enterprising press, our courts, Congress, legislatures and executive bodies are exposed to public view, like goldfish in a glass bowl. The price of freedom is eternal vigilance. America's newspapers keep that vigil, twenty-four hours of every day. So that we do not forget the role of a free press in preserving freedom.

TEAMSTER CHIEF BIDS FOR FREEBOM

James R. Hoffa, provisional president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, is taking the offensive for the first time in a move to cut the strings that have tied his hands as teamster chief for nearly a year.

In a bold bid for freedom, he plans to hold a special teamster convention next February. The object, of course, is his reelection as president in fact as well as in name. This event also would dissolve a court-appointed board of monitors that now sits as a clean-up body inside the teamsters union.

The answer to Mr. Hoffa's new move lies in the hands of federal court Judge F. Dickinson Letts, who set up the board of monitors in the first place. He did so last January in a consent decree between the teamsters and 13 rank-and-file teamster members who held up Mr. Hoffa's reelection to the presidency by challenging the legality of the election.

Judge Letts' decision marks the last major hurdle between Mr. Hoffa and achievement of his big goal.

The teamster leader has just emerged relatively undamaged from a seven-week probe into his affairs by the Senate's McClellan committee.

Riding High

It was a revitalized Hoffa who moved for a new teamster convention. The announced plans for



JIMMY HOFFA



JUDGE F. DICKINSON

a February election came near the tail end of the McClellan investigations when it became clear there were no new surprises waiting—all the evidence was in and while it might be embarrassing it wasn't going to do concrete damage.

The committee and its general counsel, Robert F. Kennedy, wound up two months of business in obvious frustration. In a last salvo, the committee released a series of charges against the Hoffa teamster stewardship on racket associations and mishandling of union funds, but the anti-Hoffa battle had been lost.

Why did the Senate investigation flounder? Here's what many in union

circles are now saying: "Hoffa's either basically honest or he's very, very clever. Seldom has anyone been investigated so thoroughly—and no one's been able to pin anything very damaging on him yet."

With the committee hearing behind him, the stocky labor leader now faces only the board of monitors. He hardly disguises his desire to get rid of the monitors, but they are showing a definite reluctance to leave, and are resisting the convention call.

The Hurdle

Judge Letts' initial decree says the monitors are to serve for one year, after which a special teamster election might be called to

elect a president and end the monitorship. But this move hinges on two factors:

- (1) Is the teamster clean-up far enough along to permit the step?
- (2) Would the convention be operated under democratic procedures that permit a free election?

On these two points, Mr. Hoffa and a majority of the monitors sharply disagree. The monitor stand by chairman Martin F. O'Donoghue and Godfrey Schmidt is that the teamsters, far from improving, are in fact resisting their clean-up demands. The third monitor, teamster attorney L.N.D. Wells, dissents from this position.

The Hoffa forces argue that they have followed most orders from the monitors and, besides, they have their own public watchdog group to police the union. (Recently, the teamsters appointed a three-man public board headed by ex-Senator George Bander (R., Ohio)—as a house-cleaning unit—a move resented by the court monitors and the McClellan committee as something of an attempted whitewash).

It will be up to Judge Letts to determine the teamsters' right to a convention after the minimum year. If he allows Mr. Hoffa to proceed, the convention would be held without the rules laid out by the monitors for democratic selection of the delegates who would pick the new president, and with-

out action from the teamsters on a number of other monitor orders.

Among these are a demand that the union suspend Owen Bert Brennan, Detroit teamster leader and Hoffa ally, pending a union trial on corruption charges. Other Hoffa allies are targets of the O'Donoghue board. And, Mr. Hoffa himself is under monitor review as a result of some 120 charges from a rank-and-file teamster group.

The monitors are seeking an additional ruling from Judge Letts. They want authority to force their demands on the teamsters. So far they have been proceeding as an advisory agency without any real authority.

Mr. Hoffa has a definite purpose in moving for a February convention. Despite the McClellan committee's charges that 52 per cent of the first vote for Mr. Hoffa as president was illegal under the constitution, he feels he can repeat his victory. He's currently riding high once again—a situation that could be temporary—and he wants to cement his position as teamster president while the time is ripe.

If Mr. Hoffa succeeds, the AFL-CIO attempt to undermine him from within will have failed. And the union will be free to take the offensive on plans held in abeyance during the long parade of challenges to Mr. Hoffa's stewardship. Among those plans is that, with employers, Mr. Hoffa plans to move into more pattern bargaining

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE

Brady, Tom

X

X

February 10, 1960

Mr. Tom Brady
New Jersey Labor Press
68 Hudson St.
Hoboken, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Brady:

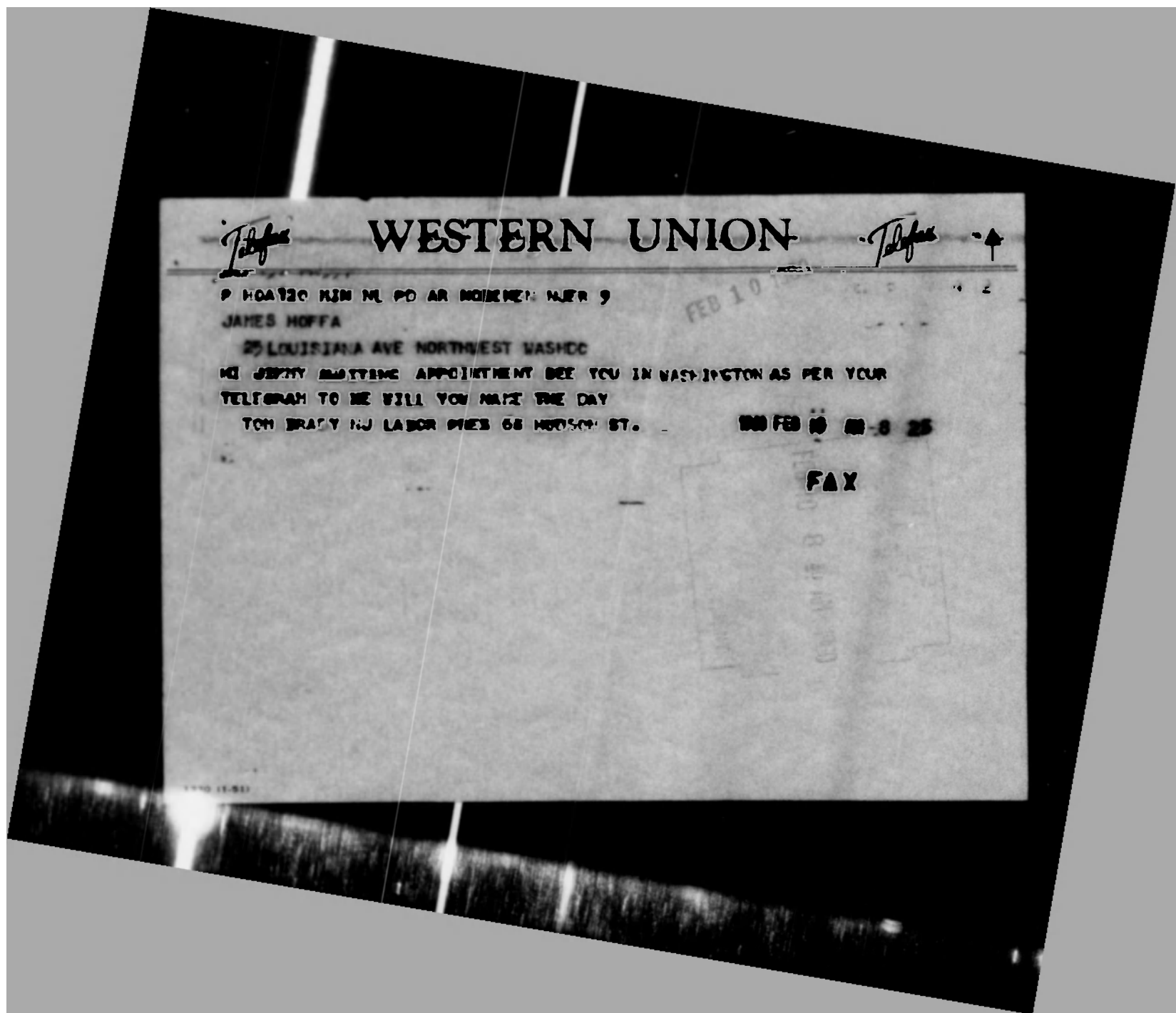
We are in receipt of two telegrams from you, one which requests that we wire \$150.00 for your expenses to Washington.

While I will be very happy to have you visit with us here in Washington, we have no means to finance your trip to this City. Please direct your future communications to the undersigned who will be happy to talk with you on your arrival.

Very truly yours,

H. J. Gibbons
Executive Assistant to the
General President

HJG/yk



Thayer **WESTERN UNION** *Thayer* ↑

HOA 310 NL PD AR HOFVET: NLR 5
JAMES HOFFA FEB 4 1960 3 4 0 32

ST LOUISIANA NRE MI BRSHOC
MI JAMES WILL ONCE IN MONDAY FEB WITH PLANE ARRIVES 117 PM WILL
YOU CHARGE EXPENSES TO YOUR LOCAL WIRE RE 8750 WILL RETURN
IT IN THIRTY DAYS
TO PRATT NJ LABOR PRESS 98 HUDSON ST HOFVET
NLR 1960 FEB 4 AM 1 27

8 117 PM 8750
FEB 4 1960

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE
Brady, Jim
X

1420-11-81

H.D. X *Tele* **WESTERN UNION** *Tele*
SENDING BLANK

CALL	CHARGE
MDY 2/2/60	Int. Bro. of Teamsters

Mr. Tom Brady
Labor Editor
New Jersey Labor Press
68 Hudson St.
Hoboken, New Jersey

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE
Brady, Tom
X
X

Will be in Washington, D. C. for the next two weeks.
Will see you in my office here.

James R. Hoffa
General President

Send the above message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

PLEASE TYPE OR WRITE PLAINLY WITHIN BORDER—DO NOT FOLD
1247—(8-4-55)

WESTERN UNION

1960 FEB 1 PM 1 19

FEB 2 1960

20 LOUISIANA AVE BRIDGE
JUN WILL YOU PLEASE ME WHEN I CAN EXPECT TO SEE YOU IN DETROIT
OR NEW JERSEY HAVE MANY THINGS OF INTEREST TO TALK OVER REGARDING
LABOR IN PROBLEMS IN NJ WITH YOU
TOM BRADY NJ LABOR EDITOR NJ LABOR PRESS 68 HUDSON ST
HOBOKEN NJ.

1960 FEB 2 PM 8 37

Office of the General President

To: Harold J. Gibbons

From: Jake McCarthy

2/4/60

DATE

The attached asks for a meeting with President Hoffa. He has asked several times for both a meeting and a letter from President Hoffa. There is something about this that makes me very cautious, and I would not recommend a letter from Hoffa himself. I have written him under my signature answering requests for material. I don't see anything in particular to be gained through his request for a meeting, however, please advise if you feel differently.

JMcgv
Encls.

JMcgv

February 4, 1960

Mr. Tom Brady
State Labor Editor
N. J. LABOR PRESS
68 Hudson Street
Hoboken, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Brady:

Thank you for your recent letter. We have asked our printer to forward to you the cuts which you requested, if they have not already been destroyed. We appreciate your interest in the Teamster Magazine, and please feel free to reprint anything which you may find of interest free time to time.

Fraternally yours,

Jake McCarthy
Managing Editor
International Teamster
Magazine

JM:gv

EDITOR, ATTENTION.

①

WILL YOU PLEASE ASK JIM DOFFA
TO DROP ME A LINE

WOULD LIKE TRY MURKIN TO MEET HIM.
TO TALK OVER THINGS OF INTEREST. IN
THIS BEHIND BACK TIME IN NEW JERSEY

LABOR PRESS COVERING THE 21 COURTES
THRU THE STATE. WOULD LIKE TO PLAY
A PART IN HIS INTEREST DURING 1961

IN YOUR JAN 1960 ISSUE YOU HAD SOME
INTERESTING STORIES WITH COTS WHICH
STORIES WITH COTS I WOULD LIKE TO USE
FOR OUR NY LABOR READERS
SEE PAGE 2

SWarthmore 2-2120

19

NEW JERSEY LABOR PRESS

EDITORIAL AND BUSINESS

Public Relations for Labor, industry and Management, etc.

68 HUDSON STREET TERMINAL BUILDING HOBOKEN, NEW JERSEY

The Voice of Labor and Management throughout the State of New Jersey
Labor & Management play a big part in the progress of the workers in New Jersey
Digest of Industrial, Commercial & Building news concerning New Jersey

STATE AND COUNTIES EDITIONS

To:

Christmas 1959 and New Year 1960 Greeting Space
State and Counties Editions

A Very Merry Xmas and A Bright and Happy New Year
to All our Friends in Labor and Management and In-
dustry throughout the State of New Jersey "On this
Christmas Day 1959" may we all be thankful for Peace
and Goodwill throughout America.

"Labor Management and Industry" have played a
great part in 1959, and may all of us look forward to
the coming new year bringing peace and Goodwill to
all nations.

"A MERRY XMAS TO ALL"

②
on PAGE 6, good story with 4 COTS
like to have you mail me.

on PAGE 27 like to have those X
COTS or more

also some 100 COTS of Hoffa

Let me hear from
you

What do you think

TOM BRADY

STATE

APRIL 20 1964

SWorthmore 2-2120

19.....

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"A MERRY XMAS TO ALL"

See
OTHER
SLIP

PS
Excuse
IT IS SAT.
PRINTER DID
NOT
GIVE OUT
LETTER
HEADS

NEW JERSEY LABOR PRESS
EDITORIAL AND BUSINESS
Public Relations for Labor, Industry and Management, etc.
NEW YORK, N.Y.
15502

Hi. Jim
Enclosed find copy of
15502

Jim. Will you arrange for me
to see you in Washington.
I have many things to talk over
with you regarding N.J.
Keep me a vote on Labor Plans
Tom Brady
STATE LABOR EDITOR

SWarthmore 2-2120

19.....

NEW JERSEY LABOR PRESS

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"A MERRY XMAS TO ALL"

Published
in the
Interest of
Labor and
Management
and Industry
in New Jersey

New Jersey Labor Press

A NON-PARTISAN INDEPENDENT LABOR NEWSPAPER SERVING THE 21 COUNTIES IN N. J.
REPRESENTING BOTH LABOR AND MANAGEMENT AND INDUSTRY IN PUBLIC RELATIONS

Only Statewide
Labor
Newspaper
Of, By and For
Views of Labor
& Management

Vol. 3 — No. 1—48 HUDSON STREET, MORRIS, N. J. STATE EDITION December and January, 1968. COUNTY EDITION 5.00 a Year by Mail

Steel's Billion Dollar Contract - - - An Editorial

The new steel contract erases a doubt which hedged rosy forecasts for the country's 1968 economy. It insures that steelworkers will have pay checks. They won't have to go out on strikes again. And it takes the pressure off congress, which now cantake its time on consideration of new legislation controlling strikes in basic industries.

For all these reasons, the nation can breathe a sigh of relief; but some implications of the contract will serve to keep joy within bounds.

Roger Blough, board chairman of United StatesSteel Corp., says the agreement will cost the industry a billion dollars over the life of the contract. This is a long way from the proposal made by management to the union when negotiations opened last April — a one-year freeze on wages and benefits.

The steel union, at the same time, was speaking of a "billion-dollar package," but this was regarded as mere sky-reaching, based on the theory that the higher the demand the better the compromise.

So there is little wonder the union president, David J. McDonald, could take to his wage

policy committee a "message of peace, prosperity and lasting happiness; their union is safe, sound and secure."

While the agreement was called "voluntary," all hands agree it was given a big push by the government in the person of Vice President Nixon and Labor Secretary Mitchell. For this job of peacemaking, these two men deserve great credit.

Steel Magazine, a leading journal of the industry, estimates the cost of this new contract at \$16 a ton, compared to an industry average profit of \$9.65 a ton. This would seem to indicate a price increase is inevitable. Secretary Mitchell, however, says he sees no need for a price increase "immediately" and Mr. Blough says his company will "continue the general level of its prices for the immediate future."

There seems only one way to avoid higher prices and that is by more efficient use of labor. Mr. McDonald says the industry sorely needs plant modernization — which would require large new capital investments. Mr. Blough emphasizes increased per-man productivity to be accomplished, at least in part, by amendment of outmoded work rules.

Having written this contract, union and management, it seems to us, assume joint responsibility for making one or the other, or both, of these methods work. The contract includes a provision, not yet very clear, for study of the work rules.

A steel price rise, generating new inflation, would neutralize the value of this pay increase to the steelworkers themselves and cut the pay of all other workers. It also would adversely affect the volume of steel sales which already are menaced by foreign steel, more cheaply made, and by competition from aluminum, wood, plastics, concrete and other products. Lost business means lost jobs increasing the threat of unemployment in the steel towns.

Mr. Blough says the settlement is "less inflationary" than other postwar contracts. It needs to be a great deal less, since earlier contracts have been a major force in raising general costs.

If the companies and the union work together to increase efficiency and hold down prices, this is a good day's work for all concerned. Otherwise, in terms of mutual self-interest, they have made a bad deal.

A MESSAGE TO THE AMERICAN WORKER

Living and working under the Kennedy Strike-breaking Bill just passed by Congress, you will find out what has really happened to you.

Your fellow citizens have been victimized by the propaganda mills of big business, aided by their willing accomplices, the nation's publishers.

These propaganda mills have shouted "labor corruption" so loud and long that few have bothered to question how false the witness and innuendo have distorted the truth.

While this bill was supposed to be aimed at so-called "corruption," in fact corruption was not and has never been the issue.

This bill is aimed at the jugular vein of the American labor movement: the right of workers to aid each other in their fight for economic justice.

Many of your fellow workers have been sold out by those so-called "labor leaders" who joined the witch-hunt in a desperate effort to preserve or win a "good name" at the expense of the worker.

The collapse of the AFL-CIO in the face of this menacing legislation resulted from uncertainty and panic of certain individuals who made their deal long ago and felt betrayed by the turn of events.

These individuals played the game of the labor-haters out of fear and confusion, and cooperating in the strategy of "divide and conquer," they helped bring havoc to the house of labor.

You have been deceived and defeated those candidates with Congress in 1958, when they sent the so-called "right-to-work" anti-labor platforms, and sent the so-called "right-to-work" laws down to resounding defeat.

All but 62 Congressmen turned upon you because they believed that your vote was not as important as the support of big business and its lackey press.

Now the labor-haters, led for the past three years by Mc-Clellan of Arkansas and the two rich Kennedy boys, believe that they have devised a law which will turn one worker against the next, and force one union to break the strike of another.

It is yet too early to say how far the ramifications of this bill will go. Much will be left to the courts to decide.

But it is certain that the labor-haters have, by outlawing "hot cargo" and secondary boycott, to destroy the historic solidarity of the organized workers.

I cannot tell you what will finally happen. I can tell you that the Teamsters will operate within the law. If that requires us to break the strike of another union, then the name of Kennedy must live in infamy in the minds of those who toil for the necessities of life.

But this I pledge to the American workers: we in the Teamsters Union shall do all that the ingenuity of man, operating within the law, can devise in order to uphold the highest traditions of the trade union movement.

The American worker will not long tolerate a situation in which he must break the strike of another. If the law is finally adjudged to mean that, then he will rise up in the free and orderly democratic process and change that law.

The American worker in his fight for what is his that he may not aid another worker in his fight for what is his due. If the law means this, he will change it, too.

No longer may anyone say that "labor does not belong in politics." Politics has struck down the labor movement severely in this year of 1959, and it must be through political action that we strike back.

You, the American worker, are the target of the most concentrated attack by big business in three decades.

The wealthy and privileged believe they now have the weapons they need to restore the sweatshop days of gain profits and oppression of workers.

They are out to defeat you by destroying your unions. Political action is one way to preserve your way of life against those who would take it away.

Unswerving loyalty to the high traditions of the trade union movement, insofar as the law permits, is the other.

Fraternally yours,
JAMES R. HOFFA
General President
International Brotherhood
Of Teamsters

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE

Branch, C. R., Jr.

X

X

September 18, 1962

Mr. C. R. Branch, Jr.
365 South Burnet Street
East Orange, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Branch:

I have your letter of September 12th, and about the only place where I can hope to see you would be my office in Washington. If you will check with my secretary, she will set up a meeting for you on some day in which I will be certain to be in Washington. Please talk to Miss McIntosh on this matter.

Very truly yours,

H. J. Gibbons
Executive Assistant
to the General President

HJG/mc

C. R. Branch, Jr.
365 South Burnet Street
East Orange, New Jersey

September 12, 1962

Mr. M. J. Gibbons
Executive Assistant
to the General President
International Brotherhood of Teamsters
25 Louisiana Avenue, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Gibbons:

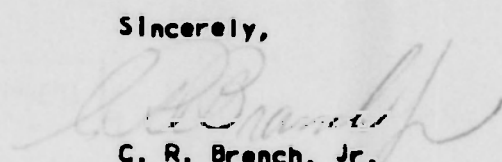
It was very nice of you to respond so promptly to my August 24th communication. In my letter I acquainted you with my patent about a materials handling invention. I appreciate your extending to me the courtesy of a meeting. While I can understand the wisdom of your International Union not interesting itself in the technical developments of the industry, I do feel that a conference could broaden my understanding as to how to proceed.

Mr. Theodore Brown had already made it clear that the union could not take an official interest, however, he felt that your wide knowledge of the trucking industry in general could give me a clearer picture of the structure of the industry which would help me then to proceed more intelligently.

A meeting with you in the New York area would be fine; but if this is not possible, let me know the time and place convenient to you.

Thank you again for your interest.

Sincerely,


C. R. Branch, Jr.

SB:fg

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE

Branch, C. R., Jr.

X

X

August 29, 1962

Mr. C. R. Branch, Jr.
365 South Burnet Street
East Orange, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Branch:

I have your communication of August 24th, telling me of your patent on a unique piece of material handling equipment and your request for an interview. Our International Union does not interest itself in any of the technical developments used in our industry. We have had a consistent policy of referring all such requests for support for such items to the American Trucking Association, Washington, D. C. I would, of course, be happy to extend you the courtesy of a meeting, however, I wanted you to know that this is an area in which our Union, as such, will not participate.

Very truly yours,

H. J. Gibbons
Executive Assistant
to the General President

HJG/mc

C. R. Branch, Jr.
365 South Burnet Street
East Orange, New Jersey

August 24, 1962

Mr. Harold Gibbons
Executive Vice President
Teamsters Union
25 Louisiana Avenue, N.W.
Washington 1, D. C.

Dear Mr. Gibbons:

A mutual friend, Mr. Theodore Brown, formerly of the AFL-CIO and the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, has suggested that I write to you.

I have a U.S. patent pending on a unique piece of material handling equipment that surely will be beneficial to your truckmen as a fatigue reducing device.

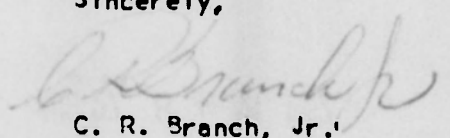
Numerous investment groups have expressed an interest in my product, but upon terms which I feel would be unfair to me. Further, interested and knowledgeable persons who have seen my product have also felt it has great marketing value. Mr. Brown suggests it should be brought to the attention of you and Mr. Hoffa.

Since I have very limited knowledge of marketing procedures and because the object in question has most appeal to truck-unloading personnel, Mr. Brown suggested discussing my problem with you.

I would appreciate an opportunity to confer with you on this at a time and place convenient to you. I would also like to demonstrate my invention. It is my thought that you might be in the New York area and could give me an appointment. If this is not convenient to you, I would be happy to come to Washington.

I would appreciate hearing from you.

Sincerely,


C. R. Branch, Jr.

CRB:fg

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE
Brando, John
X
X

August 11, 1959

Mr. John Brando
RD 2 Polk
Vernon County
Franklin, Pa.

Dear Sir and Brother:

The International Union has no provisions for
disability pensions at this time.

I suggest you contact your local union for any
benefits they may have in such a situation as
yours.

Fraternalty yours,

M. J. Gibbons
Executive Assistant to the
General President

HJO/yk
Enc.
JK

Franklin, Pa., August 10, 1959.

International Brotherhood of Teamsters
Washington, D.C.
Gentlemen:

I am herewith making application for a disability pension in accordance with your union regulations.

Attached hereto is my "Honorable withdrawal card", also a copy of Bureau of Workmen's compensation form, covering accident injury, which led to my disability. I also have a form from Veteran's Administration which reads as follows: "Evidence of record reveals your disability prevents you from following substantial, gainful employment".

Will you kindly give this matter your attention and advise any other action I am to take?

Kindly return these receipt and withdrawal card when they have answered your purpose.

John Brandon
RD 2 Polk, Venango County Pa.

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE

Brandao, Joseph

April 16, 1963

Mr. Joseph Brandao
314 Doyle Street
Elisabeth, N. J.

Dear Mr. Brandao:

Your communication addressed to
President Hoffa, dated April 10, has been received in
this office.

Unfortunately, we are not connected in
any way with any of the driver training schools around
the country. We are, therefore, not in any position to
assist you.

Very truly yours,

H. J. Gibbons
Executive Assistant to the
General President

HJC/yk

April 10th, 1963

Dear Sir:

I hope that this letter will find both you and your loved ones enjoying the very best of health.

Mr. Hoffer, the purpose of this letter is to have you try to help me attain my one goal in life, but before I ask for such a favor, I would like to describe some of the events which led up to this letter.

When I was nine years old my mother and myself came to America, and lived at 307 Spring St, N.Y.C. and across the street was a trucking firm by the name of Freedmans. I was fascinated by the huge tractor-trailers and would spend hours sitting around watching them come and go, and as I grew, instead of wanting to be a fireman or policeman I was going to be a truck-driver.

#2

Eventually we moved to New Jersey, and that is when I started to see all the sharp outfits rolling by. When I became 16 I quit school and got a job in an auto parts store. By the time I was 17 my boss bought a 1953 Chevy panel, and I was on my way towards my goal. After a year I felt I had enough experience and got a job driving a lumber truck. When I turned 20, a friend of mine got me a job that could have satisfied me if the company would have stayed in business. I was driving a 1957 I.H. 3 C. 170, 24 ft body and needing a clearance of 13 ft. with a 2 speed axle, up to Maine down to D.C. and across to West Virginia. I used to keep that truck and myself spotless and used to be proud that I was a trucker. But in January 1962 they closed the doors and ~~and~~ I found

#3

myself, looking for another job. With a record of working for an outfit 4 years not being absent I found a job right away, and became a Teamster member. Previous to that I belonged to U.S.W.A. I developed a stomach ulcer and started losing a lot of time, and in November, I was discharged. My agent ~~and~~ Mr. Tommy Sasse went to look for me right away and I got a job again. This outfit had one tractor and on my day off I would go with him to learn, but I kept on losing too much time and lost that job by January.

Remembering an article about a school for tractor-trailer men in the Teamster issue, I went to D.C. and spoke to a Mr. Monroe. He advised me that the best thing would be to have my stomach taken care of first and then

he would help me, so I came home and my
physician set up an operation for me.

On February 27th, I had 80% of my
stomach removed, and immediately wrote
to Mr. Konow asking him to contact the school
to see if I could do some advance studying
so I would be better prepared. I waited four
weeks and did not receive an answer.

Again I wrote to him and again no answer.

On April 2nd, I placed a phone call
to L. C. and was told by Mr. Konow's secretary
that he had been hospitalized and that they
had never received any of my correspondence,
so if I would write again, and she would
try to have someone handle it.

Mr. Hoffa, I stated previously that
my one goal in life is to become a tractor
trailer man, but I would like to know
what I am doing, and not have to leave

#5
the hard way, because I know I can
drive a tractor + trailer but will I be
doing it the right way?

Mr Hoffa, I have admired the
way you came up but both you
and I know that somewhere along the
way, someone gave you a helping
hand, and that is all I am asking for.

If my job hadn't gone out of
business I wouldn't have to ask this
because I was satisfied and happy,
but such is the ways of life.

Mr Hoffa I would appreciate
it very much if you could help
me get into such a school, so I could
become a credit to my Union, and to
the trucking industry, not just some
half-baked kid that drives a truck

but doesn't know what he is doing.

I will travel anywhere to go to such a school and although my wife doesn't like the idea she realizes that I just want to better myself so I can with luck, and God's help, be able to support my family. ~~By~~

Again I would like to thank you for your help in this matter.

Yours truly

Joe Brandao

P.S. I watched you on the Binkley show and would like to know where I can get a jacket with the Teamster emblem that I saw some of the members wearing.

ADMINISTRATIVE

Brandt, Evelyn

X

X

October 21, 1960

Mr. Clifford Kohne, Secy. - Treas.
Teamsters Joint Council #62
6000 Erdman Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland

Dear Sir and Brother:

The attached communication was received in this office from Mrs. Evelyn M. Brandt, and is being forwarded to you for your information and whatever action you may care to take.

Fraternally yours,

James R. Hoffa
General President

Enclosure

JRH:es

Aug 27-1960
Pasadena
md

Dear Sir:-

To whom it may concern

Would you please give
me some information about the
organization of Wives and daughters
of teamsters? There is no organization
like that here, would like to know
how to start one. How to start
and what do you do?

I thank you very much.

Mrs Evelyn M. Brandt
Rt 1 Box 149B
Circle Rd - Long Pt
Pasadena
md

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE

Bratcher, Kenneth
International Rescue
& Salvage Corporation

October 30, 1961

Mr. Kenneth Bratcher
17 Battery Place
New York 4, New York

Dear Mr. Bratcher:

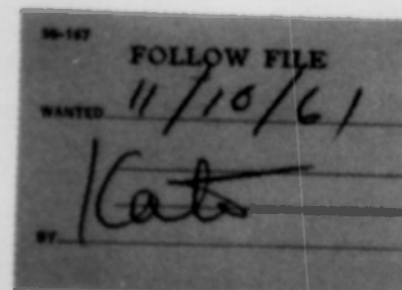
If it is convenient for you, Mr. Hoffa will be
available for a meeting on November 10th at 11:00 A. M.
here in Washington.

With best wishes, I remain

Very truly yours,

Joseph Konowe
Administrative Assistant

JK/yk



Let an
appt to
let YRM - Oct 26
to Nov 1

Kenneth Brutscher

INTERNATIONAL RESCUE & SALVAGE CORP.
17 Battery Place
New York 4, N.Y.
Riverside 9-3500
Ex. 116

829-7876

Gentlemen:

This is to introduce to you the new type of marine service that we are offering to the maritime field.

1. A complete fire fighting and rescue service consisting of large 205' ocean going fire fighting tugs. These will be the world's most modern and complete fire boats equipped to handle any shipboard or waterfront fire.
2. Rescue boats and helicopters - a complete fleet of rescue boats able to assist any ship in distress. A complete fleet of helicopters equipped for search and rescue and to film all disasters in the marine field. The film will be stored in a film library for use by our subscribers.
3. The fire boats will be so equipped to de-water any boat sinking and assist same into port.
4. A complete fleet of salvage boats and diving bells equipped to affect a complete underwater salvage job as deep as 500 feet. A complete fleet of ocean going tugs to assist the salvage fleet.
5. A complete fleet of PBM sea planes equipped with chemicals and fire fighting equipment to handle any shipboard fire or water front fire.
6. A complete fire fighting school especially designed to train shipboard and dockside personnel in the latest and best methods of fighting these type of fires.
7. A complete research and development division to develop new and better fire fighting methods and equipment, and better salvage methods and equipment.
8. We are working on a number of other services for the marine field that we will announce in the near future.
9. A complete fleet of ocean going repair ships that can make ship repairs in dock or on the high seas.
9. Our complete fleet of boats, planes and helicopters will be staffed on a 24 hour basis to assist in any emergency at any time.
10. Our staff consists of the world's foremost experts in fire fighting, rescue and salvage. Also marine engineers to render complete and accurate reports to ship owners on any ship damage caused in any port in the world.

This complete marine service will be offered in the following ports first and then on a world-wide basis -

New York Harbor area
Cape May - Philadelphia area
Norfolk area
Sable Island area
Cape Hatteras area
Montauk Point area
Cape Cod area

29 Trades

5,000 men

Firemen, seamen,
pilots - mechanics -

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE

Bratley, Jennie

X

X

May 4, 1960

Mrs. Jennie Bratley
4611 N.W. 6th Street
Gainesville, Florida

Dear Mrs. Bratley:

Thank you for the kind sentiments
contained in your letter of May 2, 1960.

Sincerely yours,

James R. Hoffa
General President

JRH/or

K

4611 NW 6th Street
Gainesville, Florida.
May 2 1960.

James R. Hoffa,
General President
International Brotherhood
of Teamsters.

Dear Mr. Hoffa:

Here's hoping the courts show more respect for American citizens than have the congressional committees. It is dreadful to stand by and see such flagrant abuses of any people, you in particular, as we are doing.

It is as though our representatives believe they are lords and masters and can base their behavior on prejudices and ill-will to the point of destruction, if it pleases them.

The American way will be down for the count if this continues. The government is beginning to look like a huge gang that is anxious to "rub out" certain people so that it can turn us over to its own appointed "leaders" and "experts".

Senator Humphrey does see through the antics of Bob Kennedy and company. He should see that the "record" is merely the weapon concocted by the experts on "smear and innuendo". Hasn't Wayne Morse good on Meet the Press yesterday? Best wishes, Sincerely
(Mrs) Jennie Bratley

March 23, 1960

Mrs. Jennie Bratley
Route 3
Post Office Box 424
Gainesville, Florida

My dear Mrs. Bratley:

Please accept my deep appreciation for
your kind letter dated March 16.

I am sure you are aware of the fact that
I am the recipient of all kinds of mail and it is
your kind of mail that gives me the necessary
strength to continue the fight on behalf of the
American working men, working women and their fam-
ilies.

Thank you again.

Sincerely yours,

James R. Hoffa
General President

JRH/mg

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE

Bratley, Jennie
X
X

March 23, 1960

Mrs. Jennie Bratley
Route 3
Post Office Box 424
Gainesville, Florida

My dear Mrs. Bratley:

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strength to continue the fight on behalf of the
American working man, working women and their fam-
ilies.

Thank you again.

Sincerely yours,

James R. Hoffa
General President

JRH/mg
LMS

Mr. James Hoffa,
President, Teamsters' Union,

March 16 1960.

Dear Mr. Hoffa:

The editor of Time Magazine
omitted the part of my letter which
referred to the congressional
committees, so here is a copy.

I have a son who is now
employed part time by Central Truck
Lines, and I shall be pleased when
he is a full-fledged member of
the Teamsters' Union.

I wish you the very best of
good fortune, for I am sure you are
a good man dedicated to a
good cause.

Sincerely
Jennie Braxley
R3 Box 424
Gainesville
Florida

Gainesville, Florida
August 27, 1957.

TIME, INC.

Dear Sirs:

According to your August 31st issue, you acknowledge that Jimmy Hoffa does have some minor virtues, but what about his major virtues? He is a good, thoughtful, considerate, kind, devoted husband and family man, and that is enough to make him a hero in my eyes. In fact, I do not see that they have proven anything against the man himself. All the bullying he has endured so staunchly and manfully has succeeded in making his tormentors look like monsters to me.

The American home could be a firmer foundation for a healthy America if husbands and fathers would follow his example.

Jennie Bratley
Mrs. Jennie Bratley
Route 3, Box #24
Gainesville,
Florida.

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE

Brown, Joe

X

Press Intelligence, Inc.
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

MILWAUKEE (Wisc.)
SENTINEL

Circ.: m. 200,425
S. 238,479

Front Page
Edit Page
Other Page

Date: MAR 18 1960
Dignity of Labor

To the Sentinel:

"Strikes are being lost because of lack of militant leadership by individuals desirous of headlines in the social columns rather than the labor columns," says James Hoffa, the teamsters' boss.

Man is a social being. He is not a carrier or a transporter of these individuals are guilty of logical and normal behavior. Man's dignity is somewhat expressed in the way he conducts the "dignity" of his labor.

What labor leaders like James Hoffa and their employer counterparts fail to understand is that the American worker does not desire control or domination for either gained by interclass strife.

The American worker does not want the employment of his choice in peace and decent working conditions belittling his dignity as a human being with just pay and economic security for himself, his fellow workers and his employer.

Strikes disrupt an entire economy and have outlived their usefulness. Labor now has discovered less painful remedial measures in legislation and negotiation through arbitration. Even the threat of boycott can be exercised before a community can justifiably be punished by a strike rupture.

Labor strife and strikes have driven workers into eleven million government jobs where they can't strike at a cost of 45 billion in taxes which helps no one including Jimmy Hoffa's Teamsters' union.

JOE BRAUN
422 N. 20th St., Apt. 6,
Milwaukee

CRESTVIEW 1-6131
BRADSHAW 2-5381

211 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE
BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA

LESTER BRAUNSTEIN
ATTORNEY AT LAW

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE

Braunstein, Lester

X

X

December 6, 1963

Mr. H. J. Gibbons
Executive Assistant to the General President
International Brotherhood of Teamsters
25 Louisiana Avenue, N.W.
Washington 1, D.C.

Dear Mr. Gibbons:

I appreciate the time you were able to give me
during your meetings in Miami.

I would appreciate it very much if you would send
me the forms required for the Committee Meetings in Chicago
next Friday.

Sincerely,

Lester Braunstein
Lester Braunstein

LB:k

*WAG Sent
Air Mail 12/9/63
Spec Del*

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE

Brazil First Christian Church

X Cummings, Earl S. (Rus)

September 19, 1962

Mr. Earl S. Cummings, Minister
First Christian Church
33 North Washington Street
Brazil, Indiana

Dear Mr. Cummings:

In reply to your letter of September 12, 1962, I am sorry to advise you that we are not in a position at this time to consider your request for a loan.

I regret that we are unable to be of assistance in such a worthwhile cause.

Very truly yours,

James R. Hoffa
General President

JRH/alb



First Christian Church

Earl S. Cummings, Jr.

Minister

33 North Washington Street
BRAZIL, INDIANA

*Sorry - not at
this time -*

Phone 34501

September 12, 1962

Mr. James Hoffa
Teamsters Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoffa:

It is my understanding that your organization
has on different occasions been of financial assistance
to worthwhile and sound causes.

We of the Brazil First Christian Church
are in the midst of building a new church structure
and our immediate needs would call for around \$300,000.
We feel that we have the means of repaying this on a
sound repayment schedule and would like to request the
opportunity of talking with you about this matter before
you take any official action of accepting or rejecting
the possibility of being of assistance.

Yours truly,

BRAZIL FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH

Earl S. Cummings

Earl S. Cummings
Minister

*Original & All material filed: Eastern Conf. - Dairy Div.
Milk Tank Haulers*

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE

Breakstone Foods

In the Matter of the Arbitration of
Controversies between

THE NEW YORK STATE MILK HAULERS LABOR
COMMITTEE, on behalf of its constituent
members, BREAKSTONE FOODS, C & E TRUCKING
CORP., GILNACK TRUCKING CO., INC., MARCUS
TRUCKING CO., INC., MATTHEWS BROS., INC.,
McBRIDE TRANSPORTATION, INC., NORTH
BLENHEIM CREAMERY CORP., TURCO MILK
TRANSPORTATION CO., INC., VAN ROMPAYE-
PALMER TRUCKING CO. and CARLETON G.
WHITAKER, INC.

and

THE EASTERN CONFERENCE OF TEAMSTERS AND
LOCAL NOS. 39, 65, 182, 294, 316, 317,
338, 382, 506, 529, 602, 645, 648,
649, 680, 687, 693, 757, 770, 787 and
445, all of said Locals being members
of the EASTERN CONFERENCE AREA MILK
TANK HAUL COUNCIL, and affiliated with
the INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF
TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS, WAREHOUSEMEN
AND HELPERS.

TEN DAY NOTICE OF INTENTION TO
CONDUCT ARBITRATION

S I R S :

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that pursuant to an agreement
in writing between the parties known and designated as the
Eastern Conference Area Milk Tank Haul Agreement For Zone 2
dated September 1, 1960, the undersigned intends to proceed
to and conduct an arbitration of a dispute between the said
parties as to whether one or more of the Local Unions set

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE

Breeding, letter

X

X

October 6, 1960

Mr. Owen B. Brennan, Vice President
International Brotherhood of Teamsters
2741 Trumbull Avenue
Detroit, Michigan

Dear Sir and Brother:

Attached I am forwarding you a letter
that I received from Lester Breeding. Would you
kindly handle this situation for me.

Fraternaly yours,

James R. Hoffa
General President

JRH/yk
Enc.

not returned for
L. Breeding
U

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE ✓
Benedict, Isaac
X Zabriskie, Fred I.
X

June 19, 1961

Mr. Fred I. Zabriskie
Attorney at Law
408 West 14th Street
New York 14, New York

Dear Mr. Zabriskie:

This office maintains no records
which would make it possible for us to locate
the party you are seeking.

Yours very truly,

H. J. Gibbons
Executive Assistant to the
General President

HJG:ld

Fred I. Zabriskie ATTORNEY AT LAW/408 WEST 147th STREET, NEW YORK 14, N. Y./WATKINS 9-0805

June 16th, 1961

Teamsters' Union
25 Louisiana Avenue N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Attention: Personnel

Gentlemen:

During the last six months, I have been endeavoring to locate a man named ISAAC BREELAND who I believe is a member of your Union. At one time he was an employee of Queens Truck Rental, New York City and also of the Long Transportation Corporation of Detroit, Michigan.

Mr. Breeland is an important witness in a civil matter involving a fellow worker who was severely injured. It is for this reason that I am anxious to locate him.

Your cooperation will be very much appreciated.

Yours very truly,

Fred I. Zabriskie

Fred I. Zabriskie

FIZ:Bk

✓ ADMINISTRATIVE FILE ✓

Brahmer, Robert G.

X

** Contribution*

March 16, 1960

Mr. Robert G. Brahmer, Jr.
214 South Hickory Street
Fond du Lac, Wisconsin

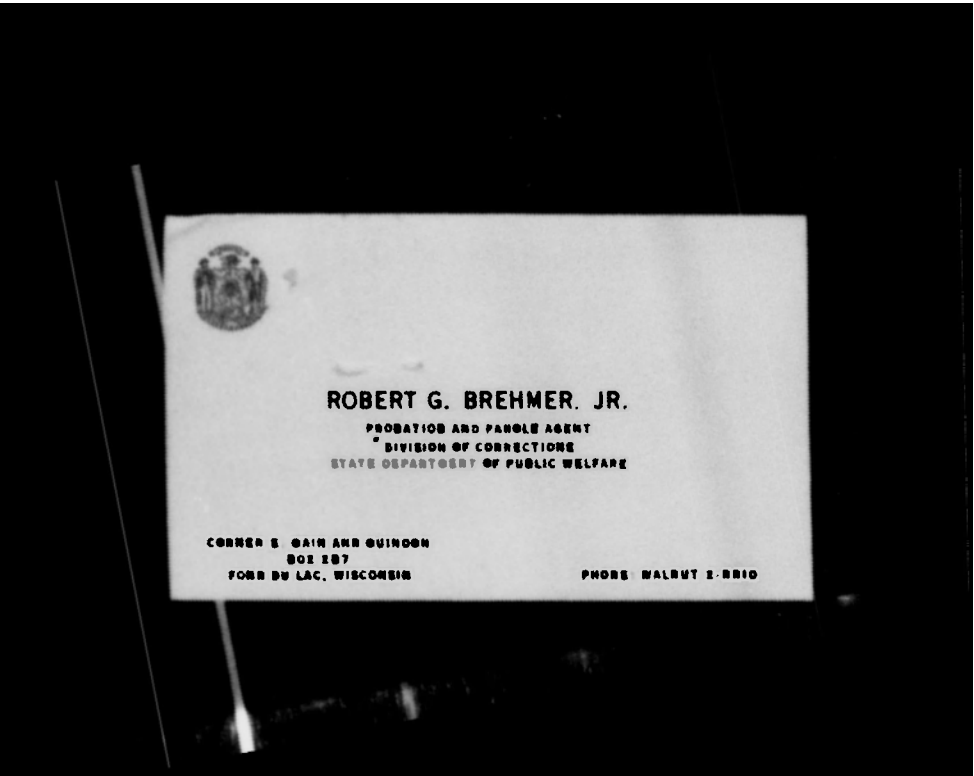
Dear Mr. Brahmer:

This office is in receipt of your communication of March 10, 1960 and while we fully appreciate your problem, we are in no position to contribute to the cause you presented.

Very truly yours,

H. J. Gibbons
Executive Assistant to the
General President

HJG/yk



ELMWOOD

214 South Hickory Street - Fond du Lac, Wisconsin
Viola A. Brehmer

COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG REPRODUCTIONS

PEWTER - GLASS - SILVER
FURNITURE
CARPETS - RUGS - DRAPERIES
PHONE 3729

CHINA
SPICE
WEDGWOOD
SYRACUSE
CLASS

GREENSBORO
STROMBERG HYTTEN
FAIRPOINT
PORTONIA

BOOKS
GIFTS
PERFUMES
DECORATIVE FABRICS
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
RADIOS & RECORDS
MAGAZINES
BELLINI'S GOURMET
BAZAAR

3-10-60

Dear Mr. Hoffa - Times are distracting.
However, perhaps you can suggest
helpful advice, know work, our
wages are deflated. We save the tax-
payer \$800.00 a month, for every person
kept, on the job - and out of an insti-
tution. We need an outright grant
of \$3750.00 for transportation. A small
car - that is sturdy - that take us
into the hills, farms and country -
side. There are Foundations and Funds
for most every kind of public welfare.
With family responsibilities,
and inflation we are up against
formidable odds. Please advise.

Sincerely,

Viola A. Brehmer

ADMINISTRATIVE

Brainerd, A.

X

X

June 20, 1961

Mr. A. J. Brainer
82-01 255th Street
Glen Oaks, Long Island

Dear Mr. Brainer:

In reply to your letter of June 17th, it is
against the policy of our International Union to become
involved in private enterprise.

Very truly yours,

H. J. Gibbons
Executive Assistant to the
General President

HJG:ee

June 17, 1961

Mr. James R. Hoffa:

Dear sir:

I have a safety signal device for which a patent has been issued. This signal device is for use on trucks, trailers and house trailers. It can be installed in a few minutes and it is not expensive. I am not a businessman, but a working man employed as a driver by the N.Y.C. T. Co. I have a family of 6 children whom I would like to put through college. If you could help me interest the Trucking and Trailer outfits

(over)

in the Safety Signal device,
I may be able to cut down
the accident rate on the
highways and make myself
some money at the same
time. If you can help me
please try.

Thank you
A. J. Breiner
82-01 255 St
GLEN OAKS
L.I.

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE

Brenner, Joseph

X

X

June 8, 1960

Mr. Joseph Brenner
Str. Malietoa
M. P. O.
Detroit 22, Michigan

Dear Mr. Brenner:

I am returning your communication and suggest
that you contact the National Maritime Union in
New York City. Mr. Joseph Curran is the President.

Very truly yours,

Joseph Konowe
Administrative Assistant
to the
General President

JK/js

Brenner
St. Malitza
M.O. Detroit 22, Mich.



Mr. James Haffa
to International Brotherhood of Teamsters
25 Louisiana Avenue N.W.
Washington 1, D.C.

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE ✓
Brennan, William
Powell, Dick
X Murphy, George

December 21, 1956

Mr. George Murphy
Director of Public Relations
Metro Goldwyn-Mayer Pictures
Culver City, California

Dear Murph:

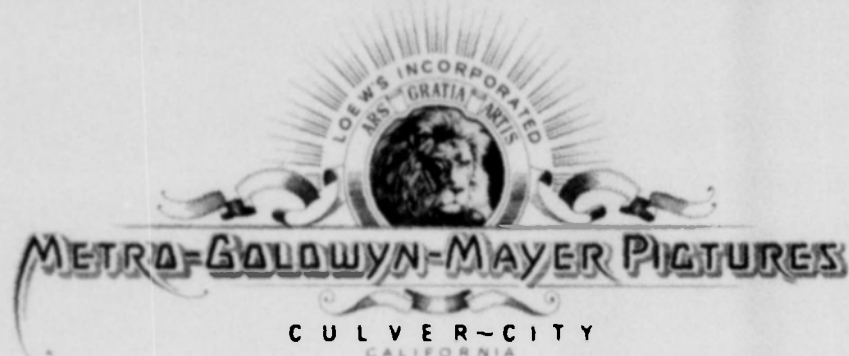
I hasten to acknowledge your letter of December 19. We tried to complete the call which you had placed to me early this week but due to the difference in time, it didn't work out.

As for Dick Powell's desire to arrange things for his father-in-law, William Brennan, be assured that I shall give this my immediate attention by a personal contact to the local union. As soon as I have the information, I will contact you again.

Greetings to you and yours for the Christmas season and a healthy and happy New Year.

Sincerely,

DB:aw



OFFICE OF
GEORGE MURPHY

December 19, 1956

Mr. Dave Beck
Vice President
AFL-CIO Union
AFL Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dave:

I was disturbed to hear of the kidnap plot which threatened your family, and am very pleased that through the good help of some of our pals, it never came off.

The reason I called you the other day was to transmit a request from Dick Powell for advice and possibly a favor. The father of June Allyson (Mrs. Dick Powell) apparently was a driver back East for many years and has come out to the Coast to spend his old age, and Dick would like to give him a job, for obvious family reasons, with Four Star Productions. It will be necessary for him to become a member of the Teamsters Union, and Dick asked me if I would request of you any advice or helpful suggestions that you might give to expedite William Brenner's membership.

I would appreciate very much anything you could do, and would like to get your thoughts in the matter, which I will transmit to Dick Powell.

In the meantime, I wish you a very pleasant Christmas and a Prosperous and Happy New Year.

Sincerely,

George Murphy
George Murphy
Director of Public Relations

GM:ej

NO AGREEMENT OR ORDER WILL BE BINDING ON THIS CORPORATION UNLESS IN WRITING AND SIGNED BY AN OFFICER

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE

Brentlinger, Edward B

X

X

January 15, 1958

Mr. Frank W. Brewster, Vice-President
International Brotherhood of Teamsters
583 John Street
Seattle, Washington

Re: Death benefits
Edward Buschel Brentlinger
(deceased)

Dear Sir and Brother:

The enclosed photostatic copy of a letter from
Mrs. Kathryn O. Brentlinger, Strethcone Apts.,
Aberdeen, Washington, widow of the above-captioned
individual, is referred for your attention and
appropriate action.

Very truly yours,

Robert L. Grehee
Assistant to the
General President

RLG/elb
Encl

January 15, 1958

Mrs. Edward Brestlinger
Strathcona Apartments
Aberdeen, Washington

Dear Mrs. Brestlinger:

Your letter of January 9, 1958, has been received in this office and has been referred to our International Representative in your area for investigation of the matter.

When a report of his investigation is available you will be advised.

Very truly yours,

Robert L. Graham
Assistant to the
General President

RLG/alb

KATHRYN O. BRENTLINGER
STATHCONA APT'S.
ALBANY WASH.
JAN. 9th 1958

Dear Sir:-

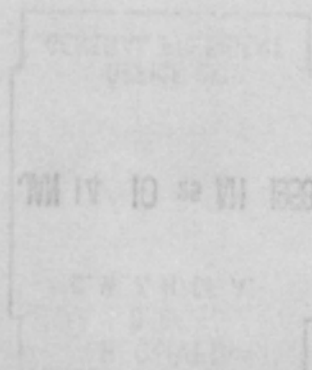
My husband - Edward, Buckel
Brentlinger - died August 5th,
1956 in G. Hudson Washington.

I have been informed that there
may be death benefits coming to
our son, John, Edward Brentlinger
born March 14th 1944 - and my-
self - wife - Kathryn O. Brentlinger

Kindly advise

Very Truly Yours,

Kathryn O. Brentlinger



ADMINISTRATIVE FILE

Breaky, Norman

X

X

January 22, 1964

Mr. Norman Breaky
2056 W 83rd Street
Cleveland 2, Ohio

Dear Mr. Breaky:

Thank you for your letter of January 16, 1964
and your interesting comments on the problem of
unemployment in this country.

You will be happy to know, in line with your
comments, that our new National Freight Agreement
just negotiated this month in Chicago contains
a clause which forbids an employer from hiring
anyone for a job who is otherwise regularly
employed in another capacity.

Fraternally,

James R. Hoffa
General President

JRH:ag

January 16, 1964
James R. Hoffa
General President
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Sir,

My wife is a member
of Warehousemen and Helpers of
America and she receives your
publication (Teamster) which
I read from cover to cover.

Now your message in the
January issue, I agree to most
of it but,

How can a tax cut of a few
billion, if the people could get
it help out.

This country now spends and
throws away over one hundred
billion a year and can't stop
unemployment.

One other thing, you can't
put everyone on the public
payroll, even though they sure
are trying to.

As to shorter work hours,

forget it.
All that would do would be
to give the moonlighters another
job. and they are keeping too many
people out of work now.

4291 If you don't believe me inquire
around amongst your own family
members

There is a lot of people out
of a job because some families
(man and wife) hold three jobs.
This is the whole thing in a
nut shell.

I know plenty of people like
the above. The more they have the more
they want and the deeper they
go into debt, so they seek out
extra work.

You are in a better condition
to get across a message to
the employment managers than
I am.

That is, if a man has one job
don't hire him there by giving
him two jobs.

Employment managers should
pass by any applicant who has
either wife or husband holding
a well paying position in favor of
one who hasn't any income at all.

Unemployment sure would
nose dive within six months
to a year if the above would be
carried out.

This idea would be something
for you to look into.

Sincerely,
Norman D. Bresh
2056 W 83rd St.
Cleveland 2, Ohio

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE

Bricen, Joseph (deceased)

X Shore, Nathaniel

X

March 9, 1956

Mr. Nathaniel Shore
Attorney at Law
1306 Berger Building
Pittsburgh 19, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Shore:

I am in receipt of your letter as it pertains to
Joseph Bricen, deceased.

If Mr. Bricen was not a member of Local Union 249
and was a trailer truck operator, the likelihood
of his being a member of any other organization in
the area is very remote.

In addition, it would be impossible from our records
in the international office to ascertain the affiliation
of Mr. Bricen.

My only suggestion would be that you contact other
local unions outside of the Pittsburgh area. They
might be able to help you in this matter.

Very truly yours,

Robert L. Graham
Assistant to the
General President

RLG/alb

NATHANIEL SHORE
ATTORNEY AT LAW
1308 BERGER BUILDING
PITTSBURGH 19, PA.

COURT 1-2040
March 7, 1956

International Teamsters Union
Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen:

I have been consulted by Mrs. Beatrice Brice,
mother of Joseph Brice, deceased.

Joseph Brice was killed on April 11, 1954 when
the trailer-truck, he was operating, turned over.

From the facts related to me, Joseph Brice was
a member of the Teamsters Union at the time of his accidental
death and was carrying insurance through the union or
insured by the union. Your Local 249, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
informs me that Joseph Brice was not a member of that Local.
However it is possible that he was a member of another Local.
The facts are that he had been in Pittsburgh only a few months
prior to his death. His permanent home was in Byrnedale, Elk
County, Pennsylvania, and he was employed by Gerard Meas,
Emsworth, Pennsylvania at the time of his death.

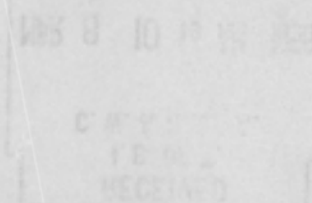
The reason for ascertaining the local in which
Joseph Brice was a member, is to determine if there is any
insurance benefits payable to his dependents.

It would be appreciated if you would check your
records to determine what Local Joseph Brice belonged to and
inform me as to how his dependents may apply for insurance
benefits.

Sincerely yours,

Nathaniel Shore
NATHANIEL SHORE

JDS/dad



ADMINISTRATIVE FILE

Bridgport University
X Foundation
X Mellow, Leo

December 18, 1963

Mr. Leo Mellow
515 Pear Harbor Street
Bridgeport 10, Conn.

Dear Mr. Mellow:

Thank you for your letter of December 16th, addressed to President Hoffa. Because of the uncertainties of his schedule, due to legal problems, he is unable to make any commitments for speaking engagements at the present time.

In the event you would like to contact him at a later date, we will be happy to try to work this out for you at that time.

Very truly yours,

H. J. Gibbons
Executive Assistant
to the General President

HJG/mc

515 Pearl Harbor St.
Bridgeport 10, Conn.
Dec. 1, 1953

Mr. James Hoffa
25 Louisiana Ave. Northwest
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoffa:

My name is Leo Mellow, 1st Vice President of the Economics Club of the University of Bridgeport, Bridgeport, Connecticut. As Vice President it is my duty to obtain for this organization, as well as the student body, prominent people who are in the main stream of American economic life as speakers for the coming semester.

This year, sir, it is my pleasure to inform you that you have been selected by the members of the Economics Club as the person who we would like to hear most. Therefore on behalf of the Economics Club and the student body, it is my pleasure to invite you to deliver before the Economics Club, the student body, and the public a talk on "The Labor Movement in America" or some other topic of your own choosing.

If you are able to accept our invitation, and if it is not too much of an imposition upon you, we would request that you deliver this speech on the Wednesday of the week of either the 20th. or 27th. of April. However, if this is inconvenient for you, I am sure that we can make other arrangements suitable to your schedule.

In view of the fact that we must have either a definite acceptance or rejection of our invitation, I must request that I be notified of your decision as soon as possible. Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely Yours
Leo Mellow
Leo Mellow

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE
Bridgeport University
X Division
X Van der Kroef, Justus M.
(Prof.)
X 2677

26 September 1962

Dr. Justus M. van der Kroef
University of Bridgeport
Bridgeport 4, Connecticut

Dear Dr. Van der Kroef:

Your letter to Mr. Timothy Collins requesting that Mr. Hoffa address a students assembly was referred to me for reply.

Your request that it be on a Wednesday afternoon sometime beginning with the month of February and ending early in May 1963.

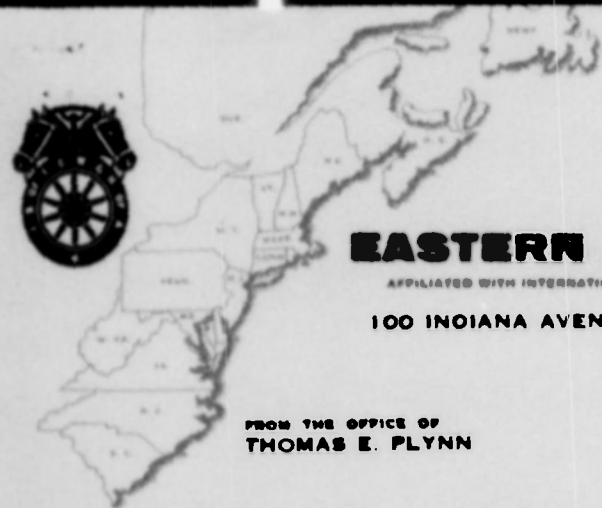
At this writing, it is impossible for me to commit Mr. Hoffa to any of the above mentioned dates because of prior commitments, however, I would appreciate a reminder sometime in the early part of 1963 and I will then be in a better position to set a date which would be convenient to all parties concerned.

I want to take this opportunity to thank you for the invitation.

Sincerely yours,

L. N. Steinberg,
Personal Representative to the
General President

LNS:gw



EASTERN CONFERENCE OF TEAMSTERS

AFFILIATED WITH INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS, WAREHOUSEMEN AND HELPERS OF AMERICA

100 INDIANA AVENUE N.W., WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

FROM THE OFFICE OF
THOMAS E. FLYNN

NATIONAL B-1802

THOMAS E. FLYNN

DIRECTOR

JOSEPH TREROTOLA

SECY.-TREAS.

September 18, 1962

Mr. James R. Hoffa, General President
International Brotherhood of Teamsters
25 Louisiana Avenue, N. W.
Washington 1, D. C.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I am attaching a copy of a letter received in this office today from Timothy Collins, Local #677, with letter from Dr. Justus M. van der Kroef, University of Bridgeport, Bridgeport, Connecticut, inviting you to address the student body at a time convenient to you.

This is forwarded for your consideration and reply.

With best wishes,

Fraternally yours,

Thomas E. Flynn
Thomas E. Flynn
Director

TEF:o

Attachments

cc: Mr. Timothy M. Collins, Local #677

RPH
International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen

AFFILIATIONS

EASTERN CONFERENCE OF TEAMSTERS
TEAMSTERS' JOINT COUNCIL NO. 84
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

AND
Helpers of America

1871 BALDWIN STREET
WATERBURY, CONN.
TELEPHONE 753-3121



LOCAL UNION No. 677
ORGANIZED 1933

PATRONIZE FIRMS EMPLOYING DRIVERS
WHO WEAR THIS BUTTON

September 14, 1962

Mr. Thomas Flynn, Chairman
Eastern Conference of Teamsters
100 Indiana Avenue, N. W.
Washington 1, D. C.

Dear Sir and Brother:

The enclosed letter is self-explanatory.

May I ask you as a special favor, to use your good office to impress on our General President, that we would appreciate his appearance as guest speaker.

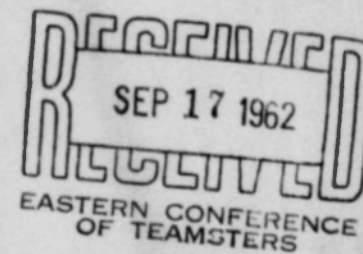
I would appreciate receiving a copy of General President Hoffa's reply.

With kindest regards, I am,

Fraternally yours,

TC/Jr
encl.

Timothy M. Collins
Timothy M. Collins, Secretary-Treasurer





University of Bridgeport

Bridgeport 4, Connecticut

Mr. Timothy Collins
1871 Baldwin St
Waterbury, Conn.

September 12, 1962

Dear Mr. Collins,

A mutual acquaintance, Mr. Jack Moser, a student here at the university, suggested that I write to you to determine the possibility of having Mr. James R. Hoffa, President of the Teamsters, as a speaker for one of our student assemblies in the future.

We would be most happy to have Mr. Hoffa address us on some aspect of the American labor movement or on any subject he cares to talk about. Our audience would number about 200 and up, it would be open to the public, and it is customary for our speaker to answer a few questions after his 30 to 40 minute address, although this is not essential.

We would appreciate some Wednesday afternoon in February, March, April, or early May, 1963, or any weekday evening in the coming months, including next spring, as the date for Mr. Hoffa's address, but this too could be worked out.

I do hope we may have an opportunity to hear Mr. Hoffa. My appreciation for your good offices to that end.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Augustus M. van der Kroef
Dr. Augustus M. van der Kroef
Chairman, Faculty Committee on
Informal Education,
Associate Professor of
Philosophy and Sociology

RECEIVED
U.S. OF I.
C. W. & H. OF A.
MAR 12 8 00 AM 1953
OFFICE OF
GENERAL PRESIDENT

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE

Bridi, Richard V. (Mrs.)

x

x

Mrs. Richard V. Bridi

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE

Briest, Fred

May 15, 1959

Mr. James R. Hoffa - Pres.

Notice that checks are given
out to members of the Teamster Union
from the widow of Fred Brier
- \$242 Central Ave

For Rockaway L. I.

Fred has been a member for
more than 30 years & he is an honorary
member. Haven't you a reserve
fund for his widow & his retarded
daughter?

Please look up your records &
see if there is anything due to
Fred Briers family. We will



ADMINISTRATIVE FILE

Briggs, Lillian

X Tealister

X Miller, Harry J.

Inter-Office Communication

From the Office of the General President

Date November 22, 1955

To Ransdell, Inc.

Attention: Arch Mercy

Subject Article and photographs
Lillian Briggs

The enclosed article and photographs from Harry J. Millar,
991 - 42nd Street, Sarasota, Florida, are referred for
your attention and appropriate action.

Robert L. Graham

alb
Encl.

Harry J. Miller,
991-42nd Street,
Sarasota, Florida.

FROM TRUCK DRIVING TO SINGING STAR.

Charming and versatile Millian Briggs, singing star of Columbia's Epic Records, climbed to stardom via a truck she drove only a few short years ago.

Millian, 22, used to be a brunette truck jockey up around her home town of Allentown, Pennsylvania. Now the glamor gal is a blonde singer and entertainer who earns well calls and \$500 a week singing for Columbia's Epic Records. In the few short years of her transition from behind the wheel of the delivery truck of Rudaco Cleaners in Catawquum, Millian's uninhibited, emotional singing style catapulted her to fame with her first waxing on the Epic label, "I Want You To Be My Baby."

The trombone which Millian plays to accompany her singing, can "really moo", according to the former gal from the Keystone State. And only a short time ago its

Miller

-2-

expert mooring at Brooklyn's Paramount Theater before several thousand frenzied teen-agers who had already fallen for Lillian's rendition of her fast-rising record, had the bobby sox set begging for more.

On stage, the versatile singer's blonde head tossed back, her neat, muscularly curvaceous body slinkily sheathed in sequins, Lillian spread her feet, arms and fingers wide and began to sing with her own curious mixture of breezy bounce and bare innuendo the words of her song: "I want, I want you, I want you to, I want you to be my baby..."

Then, grinning at the shrieks and whistles from her appreciative audience, Lillian strode to another microphone, picked up her trombone and proceeded to blow monotone notes through its brass tubing.

The kids out front made such a hullebaloos, squealing, whistling and clapping in tempo, that they could not possibly have heard anything more than the socking rhythm-but that was enough.

At first, back in Allentown, Lillian took up the trombone merely because it gave her a chance to get into local football games for free as a member of the band at Central Catholic High School. But then she began to listen to such jazz masters as Baritone Saxman Gerry Mulligan and Trombonist Chet Baker, and she became enthused about her trombone. After one year she was the first girl ever elected to direct the school's band.

That didn't satisfy her musical ambitions, so she entered and won an audition to represent the school at the Eastern District Band Festival, which included students from 17 eastern high schools.

Miller

-3-

During her senior year, Miss Briggs met and joined a local all-girl dance band called the Swingettes. She continued with them after graduation while working during the day as a theatre cashier.

She then organized her own all-girl orchestra, and to finance the endeavor, sought a steady job.

"I kept looking under 'female' in the want ads, which I thought was right, after all. But one day I read under 'male', and there was an ad for a truck driver at the Hudsco cleaners."

Being crazy about cars, and meeting no parental objections, the versatile gal found herself behind the steering wheel of a 2½-ton laundry truck.

She stuck to it for 14 months before she quit. "I felt tired," she says. For a while she worked as a welder.

But the band she helped finance practiced for eight months and made 36 public appearances. The orchestra was featured on a weekly radio program over WAKB in Philadelphia.

Lillian's specialty in the night club circuit around Pennsylvania and New Jersey was to don a "bop hat" and long plaid jacket with a huge key chain and hoarsely sing her own lyrics to songs.

In the early part of 1954, Lillian went on tour with the famed Joy Caylor and her all-female band. Quickly she charmed audiences with her original singing style. Soon she decided to do a single in night clubs in Dallas, Houston, Tulsa and Oklahoma City. In New York City, she made her singing debut at the Arcadia, the Million Dollar Ballroom, where she was signed on for two weeks but stayed on for eight.

Miller

-4-

Her next engagement saw her back in the Quaker City, followed by a trek to Boston.

Last October a manager offered to book her as a vocalist.

"He told me I could never learn to sing," muses Lillian, "but I could sort of 'style' a song." Lillian Briggs began to get around.

On her return to New York, Miss Briggs was auditioned and signed to a recording contract by EPIC Records, and her first record, released in July, 1955, became an instant hit.

Lillian still plays the trombone in her nightclub, theatre and TV performances. In her dressing room between shows, snagging a fast sandwich and listening with one ear to cries of "Lill-ian!" from the street below, Entertainer Briggs surveyed her fast, dazzling rise from the ranks of truck-drivers.

"It's wonderful! I love the whole business."

Lillian's zoom to success in the theatre, on television and in the night club domain of sips, hips and tips is not surprising. She has looks, a figure, a brassy voice that is both true and spirited, and she can play a hot trombone. Oh, yes-and she can drive a truck.

Her sudden good fortune has not made this lucky lass cocky.

"If anything goes off in this business," she says, "I'll go back to driving a truck!"

✓ ADMINISTRATIVE FILE ✓

Brinkley, David
X *Sarnoff, David*
X *Radio Corporation*
of America
X *Radio and TV*

November 2, 1960

Dear Mr. Sarnoff:

Enclosed herewith is a copy of a letter which is self-explanatory. I don't know whether matters such as these would ordinarily come to your attention but I am sure you would want to be apprised of the attack upon me by NBC or by others who are using NBC as a medium.

With kind personal regards, I am

Very truly yours,

James R. Hoffa
James R. Hoffa
General President

Mr. David Sarnoff
Chairman of the Board
Radio Corporation of America
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, N. Y.

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS
CHAUFFEURS · WAREHOUSEMEN & HELPERS
OF AMERICA

OFFICE OF
• JAMES R. HOFFA •
GENERAL PRESIDENT
25 LOUISIANA AVE., N.W.

WASHINGTON 1, D.C.

2 November 1960



Dear Mr. Brinkley:

I refer to your telecast of Friday, 28 October 1960, which appeared over station WRC-TV, Washington, D. C., in addition to many other stations throughout the country. Your statements concerning me constitute aggravated defamation and are libelous and slanderous per se.

In your telecast you struck with a disgraceful barrage of distortions. Such a concoction of untruths, bias and prejudice could only be fomented in a mind dominated by fraud, hate and malice. Your telecast was also peppered with overtones of impropriety and false, fraudulent and malicious inferences and implications of wrong-doing.

Among other things, you said:

"..... it seems to me that if a conspiracy of gangsters can get control of a labor union and call themselves labor leaders, there is nothing to be done about it."

This statement in the context as you put it leaves nothing to the imagination as to whom you refer. I am sure you know that the freedoms of speech and the press have certain boundries, and in this telecast you have transgressed far beyond your limitations.

I request a retraction and correction of the libelous statements made by you in your telecast which was widely viewed and heard throughout the United States. I request also that the retraction or clarification shall be made in the same manner and at the same hour as the original telecast insofar as is practicable or possible. I trust that you will remedy this matter without delay. Please advise.

Yours very truly,

James R. Hoffa
General President

Mr. David Brinkley
National Broadcasting Company
4601 Nebraska Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C.
cc: NBC, Att. Mr. Robert Sarnoff

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James R. Hoffa
James R. Hoffa
General President

Mr. David Brinkley
National Broadcasting Company
4001 Nebraska Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C.
cc: NBC, Att. Mr. Robert Sarnoff

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE

Brix, Arnold J.

X

X

October 21, 1960

Mr. William Presser, President
Ohio Conference of Teamsters
2070 E. 22nd Street
Cleveland 15, Ohio

Dear Sir and Brother:

The attached communication was received in this office from Arnold J. Brix, and is being forwarded to you for your information and whatever action you may care to take.

Fraternally yours,

James R. Hoffa
General President

Enclosure

JRH:es

22 Lilliedale Lane
Hamilton, Ohio
August 26: 1960

Dear Mr. Haffa,

I have just finished reading Robert Kennedy's book and of course I watched he and his brother on the political scene during the summer months. There is nothing that makes a little man's blood boil than to read the writings of the people like these two and then watch them do everything possible to further their own political careers by walking over the carcasses of the small man. With this in mind I am writing you with a suggestion.

There is a very important industry in the United States that is just right for some kind of organization. I think that you might consider the facts and decide for yourself the merits of the case.

- (1) This industry has an independent business establishment in virtually every city in the United States.
- (2) In many sections of the country the product produced is a necessity and is fast becoming more so.
- (3) I would say that the business is about eighty percent a cash business and the profits accruing to the owners is fantastic. 70% gross profit is not the least bit unusual.
- (4) There is very little if any union activity in the industry and in many cases sweat shop conditions exist.
- (5) The raw materials used in this business are produced 100% by union labor which makes the situation ideal for organization by using the sympathy strike.
- (6) The product is hauled in and out by teamsters and the product is essential to the trucking industry.

I feel that your organization can organize this group and provide aids for the workers as well as anything else that might result from a sound organization.

I know that you probably receive many letters of this nature but I hope that you will pay attention to this one. I cannot do anything myself as I lack the resources and the organization. I do not expect to gain anything from this suggestion. I would be happy to give you any further information that you desire regarding this suggestion. If you are interested you could write me at the above address or have one of your men contact me. I will be happy to explain my interest in this thing and I think that you will understand.

Very truly yours,

Arnold J. Brix
Arnold J. Brix